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Imperial





**REPORT OF THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY  
HOSPITALS COMMITTEE**







December 1902

In South Africa  
1900-1902

EDITED BY

VOL. I

ARTHUR L. HUMPHREYS, 187-1902  
1902



SECRET

# THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS

In South Africa

1900—1902

EDITED BY

THE COUNTESS HOWE

VOL. I

LONDON

ARTHUR L. HUMPHREYS, 187 PICCADILLY

1902

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# ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

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# IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITAL FUND.

## INTRODUCTION.

**F**OR upwards of two years, it has been at once my pleasure and my duty to act as Honorary Secretary for the Imperial Yeomanry Hospitals Fund, and I hope therefore that I may be permitted to write a short introduction to the record of the work these Hospitals performed.

On Friday, the 18th December, 1901, the following resolution was moved by Adeline, Duchess of Bedford, seconded by Mrs. de Lisle, and unanimously passed by the Committee:—

‘The Committee request Lady Howe to be so good as to undertake the general editorship of the Report, and when prepared to submit the draft to the Committee.’

In accordance with this resolution, the books have been compiled and edited by the Countess Howe.

I deal first with the Chairman's Report. This is divided into two parts for the following reason.

The first contains the Interim Report issued for private circulation and for the purpose of keeping those who generously subscribed to the Fund, in touch with the working of the Committee. It was issued in April, 1900, and dealt with the inception of the scheme—the consequent inauguration of the Base Hospital at Deelfontein—and the equipment of the Field Hospital and Bearer Company.

In consequence of the great success achieved up to this point, the Committee felt that the appreciation and enthusiasm shown by the public in placing large additional funds at their disposal, called for still further exertions. Hence, the second portion of the Chairman's Report shows the working of these hospitals, together with the formation of the Pretoria Hospital and its branches.



PRESENTATION OF MEDALS BY H. M. THE QUEEN.



## INTRODUCTION.

The two parts are now issued together, so that a record of the work may remain for all time in a connected and continuous form, and every subscriber can thus see what has been done with the funds so generously entrusted to the Committee.

There are two features that stand prominently forward in connection with the great work which has been accomplished by the Imperial Yeomanry



PRESENTATION OF MEDALS.

Hospitals. One, the loyal co-operation and work ungrudgingly given by the members of the Committee (over ninety in number) in working and collecting funds. The devotion to their self-imposed task inspired all with whom they worked, and the capacity and ability exhibited by these ladies in the execution of it, is as wonderful as it is instructive. Their power of initiating ideas, and dealing with difficult and complicated questions of organization, must, I think, have impressed even those who fill high official positions in the different departments of State.

The second feature is the absolutely loyal adherence of the staff of the hos-

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

pitals in South Africa to the wishes and views of the Committee at home. Though the management of the hospitals was carried on at a distance of over 6000 miles from the scene of war, the results produced will, I venture to think, compare favourably with any that may be brought forward in connection with the working of the largest and best London hospitals. The arduous labour necessary to successfully carry through such an undertaking, and the long hours that had to be devoted to its accomplishment, can be realised only by those who have, as it were, been behind the scenes, and as one of these, I cannot refrain from remarking that nothing has impressed me more than the truly wonderful manner in which all associated with the scheme performed their noble work.

It is a fact that should not be forgotten that the management was almost entirely the work of ladies, and I can truly say for the few men who were connected with it in England, that it was their desire to see the work, which owed its inception to ladies, carried into effect, and brought through to its successful conclusion, by those who had originated the movement. It is not necessary for me to enter into details, for they are dealt with by others. I feel however that, as Honorary Secretary, it is right that I should draw attention to the fact that a great many letters of striking import, and bearing touching testimony to the excellence of the work of the Yeomanry Hospitals, have passed through my hands. It is obviously impossible to print all, but the following have been selected—a few indeed from the many that were received—and they are published to show the subscribers how much what they did to alleviate sickness and suffering in South Africa was appreciated.

WYNBERG, April 22nd.

DEAR LADY GEORGIANA CURZON,

As one of those who had taken such a leading part in raising and equipping the Yeomanry Hospital, I feel sure you will be glad to hear from one who was lately an inmate there, how awfully well everything is going there.

Every one, from Colonel Sloggett downwards, tries to make you feel as comfortable and as much at home as possible—perhaps the absence of all military hard-and-fast regulations and its usual stiffness helps—and I am sure every one must feel as sorry as I was to leave.

The situation is charming and must be awfully healthy. I shall hope, when my cheque-book and I become again companions, to testify my appreciation in a more practical, if humble, manner.

Believe me, yours very truly,

A. C. B., CAPTAIN.

‘THE COTTAGE OF CONTENT,’ IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITAL,  
DEELFONTEIN, CAPE TOWN, April 23rd, 1900.

MADAM,

Being a patient in the above-named hospital, I only think it right to let you know how it is prized and appreciated by the many soldiers that have been treated therein, knowing the very great interest that your ladyship took in organizing the same.

It is really deserving of the name bestowed on it by the soldiers, viz., ‘The Haven of Rest,’ as the

## INTRODUCTION.

doctors, sisters, and orderlies are one and all kindness itself, and are ever ready and willing to minister to the comforts of the sick and wounded, no matter whatever the time, either day or night. Mrs. Fripp is a lady looked for daily, as she trips round the whole of the hospital distributing tobacco of sorts, cigarettes and pipes, with a cheerful word and pleasant smile for all, and no matter in whatever tent or hut you may go, you can hear on every side of the benefits and kindnesses the men are receiving. Myself and ten others joined here on April 7th, and all have greatly improved under the most able staff that are here, and we appreciate them more on account of the roughing we have undergone. I am in No. 5 tent a pretty green tortoise tent, surrounded by a nice little garden. Dr. Turner is our doctor, Sister Tillott our nurse, and Private Price our orderly, and any one better it would be very hard to find. We have nine beds in this tent, with just enough room for a little table between each, and we are very comfortable. The whole of the patients in No. 5 tent have signed their names, and reiterate my statement, which I am sure the whole of the patients in hospital would have done had I gone round to them.

Hoping your ladyship is quite well,

I am, Madam, yours very respectfully,

R. W. A., SERGT., 'W.' Battery, R.H.A.

R. S., S.S.M. Staffs Yeomanry.

G. S., 2nd M.I.

GUNNER H. H., 'Q.' Battery R.H.A.

J. M., 4th A. and S. Highlanders.

P. W., Northumberland Fusiliers.

PRIVATE W. M., 3rd Batt. Grenadier Guards.

P.M.O., I.Y. HOSPITAL.

CIVIL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, PRETORIA, May 22nd, 1901.

DEAR COLONEL KILKELLY,

I am unfortunately unable to come up to the hospital again before leaving Pretoria, and I feel that I cannot go away without thanking you most sincerely in the name of all the Yeomen patients who have been in your hospital, for the great care and attention which they have received, and I may add, most friendly consideration.

Personally, I have received the greatest courtesy and attention during my many visits to the hospital, and I would wish you to believe that I am very grateful for the friendly consideration which you have extended to myself.

I remain, most sincerely yours,

(Signed) R. C. B., CAPTAIN I.Y.

FINANCIAL ADVISER'S OFFICE,

PALACE OF JUSTICE, PRETORIA,

May 5th, 1901.

DEAR SIR,

I hardly like bothering you, but Mr. Fleetwood Wilson gave me a glowing account of the Yeomanry Hospital, and assured me that you would, he knew, be pleased for me to see over it.

May I come one afternoon and look at it? If so, what afternoon would be most convenient for me to come?

Yours very truly,

SURGEON LIEUT.-COLONEL C. R. KILKELLY, Yeomanry Hospital.

(Signed) J. A. F.

March 4th, 1901.

Mrs. H. presents her compliments to Lady Howe, and encloses 5*l.* for the Yeomanry Hospital Fund. She thinks Lady Howe will like to hear that she has lately seen a young man who was eleven weeks in the Yeomanry Hospital at Deelfontein under Colonel Sloggett; he was *most* seriously ill with dysentery, but nothing could have exceeded the care and attention he received. He talks most gratefully about it, and was very pleased when Mrs. H. told him she would mention it to one of the ladies. He particularly wished Lady Chesham to hear. His name is F. D., Reservist in the Wilts Regiment, and his father is one of Major H.'s tenants.

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

TO MAJOR STONHAM, P.M.O.,  
IMPERIAL YEOMANRY FIELD HOSPITAL.

MACHADADORP, October 15th, 1900.

SIR,

We, the undersigned patients belonging to all branches of the Service, beg to convey to you before leaving our sincere thanks to you, Surgeons Evans and Green, Orderlies and Staff, for the kind and able treatment that we have received during our stay at your hospital.

Wherever we may be in the future, we will always remember with gratitude the Imperial Yeomanry Field Hospital in the Transvaal Campaign of 1899-1900.

Signed on behalf of the attached list of Patients—

(Sd.) S. A. K., SERGT., Strathcona's Horse, Canada.

Private J. P., 1st Leicestershire.  
Private W. E., Inniskillings.  
No. 4403 Private H. J. S., 2nd Batt. Gordon Highlanders.  
Private W. A. M., 14th Hussars.  
W. P. R., Inniskillings.  
6334 Private J. M., 92nd Gordon Highlanders.  
C. S., 3rd M.I.  
Boy D., 19th Hussars, driver.  
Private W. M., 10th Hussars.  
Sergeant J. M., 6th Dragoons.  
Lance-Corporal C., 2nd Gordons.  
Private W., 6th Dragoons.  
F. B. S., 12th Lancers.  
J. S., A.C. Bullers.  
3169 Corporal O., Royal Scots Greys.  
T. B., 1st K.R.R.  
5919 Private R. C., Gordon Highlanders.  
3301 Private W. S., 10th Hussars.  
Corporal E. D., 18th Hussars.  
Driver E. B., T Battery R.H.A.  
4083 H. W., private, 5th Lancers.  
Private W., Inniskillings.  
80004 J. W. C., T Battery R.H.A.  
1850 Private J. D., 1st Suffolks.  
5992 2nd Corporal S. G., Royal Engineers.  
1548 Trooper E. H., South African Light Horse.  
118 Trooper R. G. D., 2nd Queensland M.I.

4475 Trooper C. B., 10th Hussars.  
Assistant-Surgeon J. W. G., I.M.S.  
370 Trooper E. B. S., Strathcona's Horse.  
138 Trooper L., A.R., N.S.W.M.R.  
1131 Private G. B., 2nd Rifle Brigade.  
4490 Driver A. A., 1st Suffolks.  
121 Private E. D. W., N.S.W.M.R.  
1486 Private J. McC., 1st Inniskilling Fusiliers.  
118 Private J. C. B., N.S.W.M.R.  
1631 Private J. L., Suffolk Regiment.  
891 Private F. H., 1st Inniskilling Fusiliers.  
Private C. F., 6th Dragoons.  
Sergeant G. H., 1st Australian Horse.  
3906 Private F. J. N., 6th Dragoons.  
Bearer H. B., 8th Brigade Bearer Co.  
42 Private J. W., Strathcona's Horse.  
H. D., Lance-Corporal, K.R.R.  
4201 Sergeant J. C., 1st Inniskillings.  
S. A. K., Sergeant, Strathcona's Horse.  
536 Lance-Corporal G. S., Royal Engineers.  
W. J. T., Bombardier, R.F.A.  
941 Private J. K., 1st Inniskillings.  
C. H., Volunteer Co. 1st Leicester Regiment.  
Shoeing Smith F. B., 4th Hussars.  
16016 W. W. T., 79th Co. I.Y.  
4438 F. H., 1st Suffolk Regiment.  
T. C., 6th Dragoon Guards.  
W. McG., Inniskilling Fusiliers.

### LETTER FROM CAPTAIN S. D. TO COLONEL KILKELLY.

IMPERIAL BUSHMEN CONTINGENT, IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITAL,  
EASTWOOD, PRETORIA, SOUTH AFRICA,  
February 13th, 1901.

TO SURGEON LIEUT.-COLONEL C. R. KILKELLY,  
O.C., I.Y. HOSPITAL, PRETORIA.

DEAR SIR,

I should like with your permission to express in a few words my gratitude to you, your officers on the medical staff, and also to the sisters and orderlies of this hospital at Pretoria during the Boer Campaign.

As you are aware, I have been an inmate, as an enteric, for over two months, and the care and kindness I have personally received are more than I can explain in words to show my high appreciation and gratitude.

The hospital, in my opinion, is carried on in a very first-rate order, and everything, in the way of

## INTRODUCTION.

surgical and medical skill, nursing, dieting, and the sanitary measures and precautions, and the attention of the orderlies in following and carrying out the orders of the medicos and sisters, are all highly satisfactory and up-to-date.

Being a civil hospital employed during time of war, and in a foreign country, it is very marvellous to notice how perfect are all the arrangements, and how everything works like clockwork. These facts must indeed prove how complete is the adaptability of the 'organizer' of the hospital. I have great pleasure in stating that all soldiers, be they wounded or sick, be they officers, N.C.O.'s, or men, all receive the best attention, care and skill, quite as much as one might expect from a London hospital. Money has not been spared to make this hospital a success in every possible way, even to the Cuisine Department.

Once more thanking you very much,

Believe me to remain, yours obediently,

(Signed) S. S. D. CAPTAIN I.B.C.

DEAR MADAM,

July 10th.

Will you allow me to express to you and your Committee my most heartfelt thanks for all the care and skill and kindness with which my dear son, Assistant-Paymaster B. C. A. of the Naval Brigade, has been treated in the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital at Deelfontein. He has been many weeks ill there with enteric fever, and in all his letters he speaks with the greatest praise of all the hospital arrangements.

With the most sincere gratitude,

I expect my son home on the 21st.

Believe me, yours faithfully,

F. A.

### LETTER FROM MAJOR P. TO COLONEL KILKELLY.

DEAR KILKELLY,

Tuesday.

I must thank you for all your great kindness to my friends of the Ceylon M.I. It was particularly good of you to keep them altogether till they could go down country. I went to see them yesterday in No. 3 hospital train, and they asked me particularly to convey their grateful thanks to you. I have written to Sir West Ridgeway to tell him what a haven of rest the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital has been to his men.

Yours ever,

(Signed) J. P.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITAL,

PRETORIA,

May 4th, 1901.

MY DEAR KILKELLY,

As I am off to-night, and you are away, I feel I must scribble a few lines to thank you all for your kindness and niceness to me while in your charming hospital. Believe me, I am truly grateful to you, and shall hope to see you home soon.

I am, my dear Kilkelly,

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) E. G. B.

These communications speak for themselves, and it will be noticed that they testify to the excellence of the hospitals generally.

From first to last, too much praise cannot be given to the individual work of Medical Officers, Nursing Sisters, Non-Commissioned Officers, Orderlies, and, indeed, everybody connected with the hospitals. It would have been difficult, if not impossible, for so successful a result to have been attained had it not been for the loyal and able assistance rendered by all.

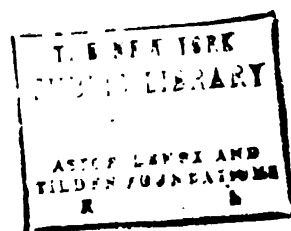
## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

Most of the staffs were inspected before their departure for South Africa by His Majesty—then Prince of Wales—accompanied by the Queen, and it will be noticed that Her Majesty still retains the Presidency which, as Princess of Wales, she held from the very beginning. This brings us to the closing scene of the active work of the Imperial Yeomanry Hospitals, viz. :—

The Presentation of War Medals by Her Majesty the Queen, in the gardens of Devonshire House, on the 11th of August this year, to as many of the staff as could be present. Obviously, it was impossible for every member to be there on this auspicious occasion. Some had already received their medals at the hands of the King—some had returned to South Africa—some were in parts too distant to allow of their coming. But the happy recipients of these medals one and all expressed their deep gratitude for Her Majesty's gracious kindness in thus recognising their work. The high honour conferred upon them made it indeed a memorable day for the Committee and members of the staff alike, and their expressions were warmly significant of how deeply they appreciated the fact that the first public act performed by the Queen, after the Coronation, should have been the Presentation of Medals to those who had so nobly earned them during the war in South Africa.

Here my duties cease, and—if I may say so—I think a country is fortunate that can, in the time of need, find ready at hand voluntary work of this character so willingly and ably rendered to help the official action of those responsible for the care and comfort of our sick and wounded soldiers. The war has done a great deal, but it has at all events brought out, into the full light of day, the innate willingness and wish of the people to second, by every means in their power, the efforts of those whose duty it is to watch over the health and welfare of our troops in the field. It has also produced qualities and capacities which might otherwise have lain dormant. But, above all, what is perhaps of still higher value and importance, it has done everything to develop that spirit of self-reliance on which the true greatness of nations ultimately depends.

HOWE, *Honorary Secretary.*





*Georgiana Howe*



## CHAIRMAN'S INTERIM REPORT.

TOWARDS the close of the last century, when the din of battle rent the air in South Africa, intelligence reached our shores that, against overwhelming odds, our gallant soldiers and sailors were endeavouring to hold their own before a determined foe. The political horizon was at that time black with lowering clouds, and our country was called upon to strain every nerve to uphold the national honour and the glory of the British Empire. Then it was that, in summoning to the colours fresh reinforcements, the Government issued a proclamation calling for volunteers from the different regiments of the Yeomanry Cavalry for active service in South Africa.

This proclamation was enthusiastically responded to from all quarters, and such large numbers of the Yeomanry volunteered their services that it was soon found a force of at least ten thousand yeomen could be dispatched to the seat of war.

At such a time it behoved every one to do all that lay in their power to assist this great volunteer movement, and it seemed not only possible, but right, that ladies should take their share in the national enthusiasm, and that they could do so by endeavouring to mitigate the horrors of war. Lady Chesham and I felt this so strongly that we resolved to organize a hospital for the Imperial Yeomanry. Although the life of the regular soldier is as valuable as the life of the yeoman, the former contemplates war and its accompanying perils and hardships as the natural corollary of his profession, while the latter could never anticipate that this would be his lot, yet the yeoman, whether farmer or landowner, was ready, without a moment's hesitation, to leave his farm or his country seat, and exchange his peaceful but useful career in life in order to take his share in the great national effort stirring the British Empire to its very depths. From the highest in the land—many owning great historic names—to the humbler farmer, vast numbers had volunteered to fight for the freedom of their fellow-countrymen in South Africa. The value of the lives of these men, representative of every class, seemed to us of such

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

vast importance that we believed no better outlet could be found for generous enthusiasm than by placing before the people of the United Kingdom a scheme by which all could give expression to and practical proof of their desire to assist their Queen and Country, whether directly or indirectly.

This scheme we formulated to primarily benefit the force I have described, and to provide the Yeomanry, when possible, with every medical comfort which would, we hoped, save the lives of many, and would in any case alleviate their sufferings in case of sickness or the mischances of the battle-field.

Lady Chesham and I, on December 29th, published from Blenheim Palace a letter in all the London papers appealing to the nation to liberally come forward with funds that would enable us to inaugurate this hospital already alluded to.

The response, I must now admit, far exceeded our most sanguine hopes, and, in the course of two months and a half, our fund assumed large proportions. At the present moment the sum-total is upwards of 127,000*l*. We have consequently found ourselves in a position, not only to inaugurate a Base Hospital, containing between five and six hundred beds, but to complete the scheme by the addition of a Field Hospital and of a Bearer Company.

These three institutions, although primarily for the use of the Yeomanry, are, of course, open to other branches of the Services.

Subsequent to our appeal in the Press, we asked the wives of the several Colonels of the Yeomanry Regiments to join our Committee. This they practically all consented to do, and we held our first Committee meeting at 20 Curzon Street on January 2nd, 1900.

At this meeting Lady Chesham proposed that I should take the chair. The Committee were kind enough to endorse her views, and I was appointed Chairman of the Committee. I then proposed that our Vice-Chairmen should be the Countess of Warwick and the Viscountess Valentia, and they both accepted the posts. Mr. Ludwig Neumann was appointed Treasurer, and Lord Curzon Secretary, to the Fund. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales had consented to be President, and the Duchess of Connaught and the Duchess of York had signified their consent to become Vice-Presidents.

At our first meeting, the ladies were asked each one to have recourse to the best means for collecting subscriptions in their different counties, and to inform the Chairman of any ladies in these counties who were willing to join the Committee, and who likewise would help in raising funds. Our Committee list shows how readily this was agreed to, and what a complete organization was thus started throughout the United Kingdom by such a representative Committee. Their work was excellent and most businesslike, and their reports were everything that could be desired. I can only say that each and every one worked loyally, with a



*Beatrice Chesney*

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

will and determination to achieve success. I think I may summarise their feelings by saying that each individual member of our Committee has always looked upon our hospital scheme as her own.

From the General Committee was drawn the Working Committee, consisting of ten ladies; and this Working Committee was again divided into small sub-Committees, *e.g.*, the Finance Committee, the Medical Committee, the Gifts Committee, and the Press Committee.

The different sub-Committees met nearly every day, and the Working Committee met about three times a week. It was settled that the General Meeting should be held once a week, when all work done by the sub-Committees could be reported, and the members of the General Committee could likewise report respectively their work in the various counties.

At one of the earliest meetings it was considered absolutely necessary to obtain expert advice; and for this purpose we asked General the Hon. Herbert Eaton and Mr. Oliver Williams to join our Committee, which they consented to do. The advice of the former has been most valuable, and the work of the latter exceptional.

All estimates for equipment have been obtained by Mr. Williams, who has practically been the agent of our hospital. The estimates were daily presented by him, and approved of or criticised by the various Committees. His universal knowledge and experience have been of the greatest possible assistance, and through him the vast tenders from all firms have been obtained. These tenders included electric appliances, military equipment, stores, hardware, bedding, machinery of different kinds (such as laundry plant, ice-making machines, &c.), portable houses, furniture, provisions, upholstery, linen, surgical instruments and appliances, cutlery, &c. For this it was absolutely necessary that we should have professional advice and assistance, that our work should proceed apace without any avoidable delay.

The War Office and the Red Cross Committee sanctioned our scheme, with the proviso that it should not be kept exclusively for the Yeomanry, and, as I have said before, it was obviously impossible that it should be otherwise.

Shortly after our first Committee meeting, it was deemed necessary that our Committee should meet the Red Cross Committee at the Army Medical Department in Victoria Street to decide the proportional number of our staff, and, beyond everything, to arrange the friendly interworking of our organization with their existing institutions for the relief of the victims of the South African War. At this meeting we were urged to make our institution a full base hospital, and, although we felt this would entail great efforts on our part, as the estimated cost for the same for six months was 50,000*l.*, still, as it was proposed to dispatch ten thousand yeomen to the front, we came to the conclusion that, if our hospital



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## CHAIRMAN'S INTERIM REPORT.

was to be of real assistance to them, fewer than five to six hundred beds would be of no use. We therefore decided to enlarge our original proposal, and to spare no efforts to raise the necessary funds.

For this purpose we wanted still more to popularise our scheme and to enlist a further national interest in it. We therefore decided to inaugurate equipped beds that could be named by private donors, or by localities subscribing the requisite sum of 50*l.*, which it was calculated would primarily equip a bed. On



I. Y. H., DEELFONTEIN.

this statement being announced at the General Meeting, it gave great pleasure to all present; and it was generally felt that, with a distinct object in view for collection, large sums of money could be raised. But the successful financial development of our proposal was achieved by the pleasure no doubt given thereby not only to private donors, but to localities; for it enabled both to feel that their warm-hearted generosity could be acknowledged by the identification of their names with the Yeomanry Hospital. Thus, where peaceful vocations in life precluded many from standing shoulder to shoulder with the Colonial and the regular soldier before the foe, still all and each one could, in his own allotted path, take his share

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

in the war by liberally providing that the wounded soldier should not lie unheeded on the veldt under an African sun. The named bed gave the donor or donors direct interest, and, as it were, a small possession in our hospital. This, I am sure, was the reason of the financial success of the equipped beds. So enthusiastically did all classes take up our idea that 625 named beds are now in our hospital at Deelfontein, where we hope that the sight of many well-known names will bring pleasurable recollections of old homes and happy associations in this country to the minds of some poor sufferers who are being gently tended in the wards of our hospital.

At last the number of beds subscribed bade fair to overstep the prescribed



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limit of our hospital, and accordingly, in my letter to the *Times* of the 28th January, I had to ask subscribers to realise that 'equipment' was not 'endowment,' and that whereas the former provides all primary necessities, the latter is the natural completion of the former, providing the sick and wounded with all bodily and medical comforts, and supplementing the Government rations with delicacies and little luxuries. This letter explained that out of the endowment are paid the salaries of the hospital staff of two hundred persons; and, lastly, the whole equipment of the hospital itself. This item was and is too vast to specify, but is defrayed likewise by the general funds, and these funds constitute endowment.

On this explanation being made known, many donors consented to allot their



## CHAIRMAN'S INTERIM REPORT.

contributions towards the endowment of wards, and the given names of such subscriptions are inscribed in the hospital.

The beds and endowment donations have all been allotted to wards according to the localities from which they were given, and amongst them are to be found the beds presented by Her Majesty the Queen, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princess Louise, and the Duchess of York. One bed, raised by general contributions, has been given the name of the founder of the Yeomanry, 'Arthur Young.'

The wards are of various sizes, containing from ten to twenty beds in each, and are named as follows :—

### LIST OF WARDS.

HOME COUNTIES WARD (containing the beds given by Her Majesty the Queen).	LONDON WARD (containing the beds given by H.R.H. the Duchess of York).
EASTERN COUNTIES WARD (containing the beds given by Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales).	HUNT WARD (containing the bed called 'Persimmon,' given by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales).
SCOTLAND WARD (containing the beds given by H.R.H. the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne).	YEOMANRY WARD (containing the 'Arthur Young, Founder of Yeomanry,' bed).
IRELAND WARD.	SOUTHERN COUNTIES WARD.
MIDLAND COUNTIES WARD.	WALES WARD.
GLAMORGANSHIRE WARD.	AYRSHIRE WARD.
WILLS WARD.	YORKSHIRE AND LANCASHIRE WARD.
NORTHERN COUNTIES WARD.	SHERWOOD RANGERS WARD.
ELLIMAN WARD.	MARLBOROUGH WARD.

And the CITY OF SHEFFIELD WARD.

It may be mentioned that as several beds have been sent since the opening of the Base Hospital, an additional ward is now being formed to receive the same. In this ward will be found the five beds contributed by the generosity of Cape Town.

In the Base Hospital we have had to put the names of beds given for the Field Hospital, for the latter being a mobile institution, it would have been impossible to remove tablets with it; these would have been lost, and the names thereon would thus have ceased to be known in the hospital.

As soon as the size of the hospital was decided, the exceedingly important

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

question arose of the medical men who should be asked to join the staff. It was felt that the first to be engaged was the Senior Surgeon, for, until his appointment was sanctioned by the War Office, junior surgeons could not be engaged.

At a meeting held on the 4th January, the Medical Committee decided to approach Mr. Alfred Fripp, Surgeon-in-Ordinary to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Assistant Surgeon, Guy's Hospital, with a view to asking his acceptance of the post of Senior Surgeon to the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital. He accepted this post, and his appointment was approved by the War Office.



I. Y. H., DEELFONTEIN.

The next appointment to be considered was that of Honorary Civilian Director of the Hospital at Cape Town. For this Mr. J. G. Hamilton was proposed, and he was accordingly asked to accept the position, which he did, and his appointment likewise was sanctioned by the War Office. At the present moment, therefore, he represents our Committee in South Africa, and transacts all business connected with the hospital. He was likewise appointed Honorary Treasurer; therefore, the funds in South Africa are under his control. Great satisfaction is expressed by the Committee at the excellence of the work he has accomplished on their behalf.

Colonel Sloggett, R.A.M.C., was appointed by the War Office to the post of Military Commandant of the Hospital.

## CHAIRMAN'S INTERIM REPORT.

Our medical staff was engaged on the recommendation of Mr. Fripp, and after the most careful scrutiny by the Committee into the qualifications of each individual. Money was not spared in order to secure surgeons of the highest order.

The Base Hospital was composed of:—

19 Doctors (including Surgeons	40 Nurses,
and Physicians, an Ophthal-	10 Ward Maids,
mic Surgeon and a Dentist,	76 St. John Ambulance Men,
10 Surgeon Dressers,	

and other supernumerary orderlies, making a total of 190 persons.\* †

It will be noticed that we enlisted the services of an ophthalmic surgeon and a dentist. Advices have lately come to hand from South Africa, informing the Committee of the vast amount of work both have accomplished since their arrival. This demonstrates the careful forethought of our senior surgeon in wishing that these two specialists should join our staff of surgeons.

The doctors' salaries and the pay for the men were duly proposed and settled by the Committee. I would draw attention to the fact that, although the military regulations limit the number of female nurses for a base hospital to twenty, on strong representations from us, we were allowed to engage a total of forty nursing sisters for our hospital. All nurses were primarily interviewed by the senior surgeon, and subsequently, if approved by the Committee, were engaged. The War Office stipulated that they should be members of, or should pass into the Army Nursing Reserve. This is a guarantee of their efficiency, the rules necessitating their holding a three years' nursing certificate.

Between the dates of February 10th and 17th the whole of the staff had left England for South Africa.

The entire hospital is composed of tents and huts, and a large number of these left before the departure of the staff. Mr. Hamilton was instructed to have erected besides, as soon as the site was chosen, a sufficient number of huts to accommodate 200 beds. The number of tents in the Base Hospital is seventy-seven. There are eight hospital huts, one of which was given by Lady Galway for the Sherwood Rangers' Ward. Some of the tents will be utilised for dining rooms, recreation rooms, warehousing, cooking, &c.

The military and medical authorities at Cape Town selected Deelfontein as the site for the hospital. This is about thirty miles south of De Aar, and in a

\* The names of the medical staff and nurses are given at the end of the report.

† This figure does not include the supplementary labour of Cape boys, &c.

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

sheltered spot, where good water is plentiful. The fact of its being 4600 feet above the sea makes it very healthy.

On March 17th Colonel Sloggett wired informing us that the Base Hospital had been opened, and that the full staff were present. The latest information states that within a month from the opening upwards of 800 patients have received medical aid and care.

In a letter dated March 12th Colonel Sloggett writes that the military authorities have completed a railway siding running into the camp, so that carriages and trucks can be shunted to a platform, thereby facilitating the removal of patients



I. Y. H., DEELFONTEIN : TORTOISE TENTS.

from the train to the hospital, and obviating the necessity of having ambulance waggons for this purpose.

Water has also been laid on in pipes all over the camp, which extends about half a mile in length, and from the latest accounts all the arrangements seem to be very perfect. Streets and lamp-posts give our hospital camp the appearance of a small town.

Before passing to other matters I should like to record the praise accorded by Colonel Sloggett to the men of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, including the firemen who had joined that Association in England. The latter were members of the Fire Brigades Union, and on volunteering their services for employment in the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital, were enrolled by Colonel Bowdler in the St. John Brigade. Colonel Sloggett writes that every member of this corps rendered him most valuable assistance. In the erection of the hospital they worked with the greatest energy. It may seem invidious, perhaps, to select members of one brigade

## CHAIRMAN'S INTERIM REPORT.

for special praise where all worked so willingly ; still, it is only right to mention that, no matter what the work was that had to be done, these men were, from all accounts, always ready and able to do it well.

The cost of the equipment of this hospital amounts to some 15,000/. This sum, however, would have been greatly exceeded had it not been for the numerous and valuable gifts that were presented to the hospital. Birmingham alone giving all the beds, and firms from other towns, and also from London, giving us china, hardware, blankets, bedding, &c., in large quantities. Whilst referring to gifts the generosity of The Pall Mall Deposit and Forwarding Company, Warehousemen and



I. Y. H., DEELFONTEIN.

Carriers, St. Alban's Place, Regent Street, must not be forgotten. Through their Managing Director, Mr. L. B. Hall, they put at our disposal a large portion of their warehouse at the Pall Mall Deposit for the reception of all goods previous to their dispatch for South Africa. This warehouse has invariably been full, although every week an enormous number of tons weight has been duly shipped for Cape Town. It is impossible to give a correct estimate of the value of these goods, but the approximate amount should be from 7000/. to 8000/. and about 3000 tons measurement.

By February 3rd our funds had been so steadily growing that the total then reached was 71,000/. This sum was considered by the Committee to be of sufficient dimensions to permit our contemplating the extension and, indeed, the completion of our scheme.

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

It was represented to us by the Director-General that a Field Hospital and Bearer Company should accompany a Base Hospital. With the financial assistance and, consequently, encouragement we had received from all over the country, we felt justified, after much deliberation and careful thought, in entertaining the inauguration of a field hospital. This, on February 5th, we settled to undertake. At another meeting on February 12th we decided that the field hospital must be accompanied by its bearer company. The approximate estimate for covering the expenses of both was put at 25,000*l.* for six months; but from information we were receiving respecting munificent sums still to come within our Treasurer's hands we anticipated no financial difficulties. According to the sum total of our fund, as previously stated, it will be seen our expectations of further material support were realised.

Mr. Charles Stonham, Senior Surgeon of the Westminster Hospital and Surgeon-Captain in the Middlesex Yeomanry, applied for the post of Senior Surgeon to the Imperial Yeomanry Field Hospital. His application was accepted by the Committee, and his appointment sanctioned by the Director-General. His commission in the Yeomanry was subsequently transferred to one in the Royal Army Medical Corps, in which force he has been temporarily made Surgeon-Major.

Subsequent to Mr. Stonham's appointment the Director-General appointed Major Hale, D.S.O., R.A.M.C., as Military Commandant of the Bearer Company.

As soon as the services of Major Stonham and Major Hale had been secured, the remainder of the staff were selected and engaged on the same principles which had guided our appointments to the Base Hospital staff.

This, for the Field Hospital, consisted of:

5 Civilian Surgeons,	10 Orderlies and other assistants,
15 Non-commissioned Officers,	25 Drivers:
14 Dressers and Male Nurses,	

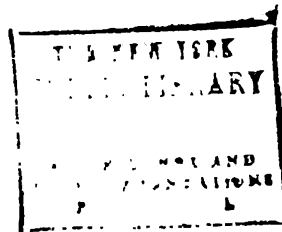
70 persons in all.

In the Bearer Company, besides Major Hale, were:—

2 Surgeons,	19 Wagon Orderlies (12 of
11 Non-commissioned Officers,	whom were St. John Ambu-
32 Stretcher Bearers,	lance men);
34 Drivers,	

making a total of 99, 169 being the total of the Field Hospital and Bearer Company Staff.\* The majority of these men were drawn from the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps: others were retired soldiers and civilians.

\* This figure does not include native drivers, &c.







## CHAIRMAN'S INTERIM REPORT.

The equipment of the Field Hospital and Bearer Company included :—

46 Tents of various sizes,	4 Water Carts,
10 Ambulance Wagons,	21 Pairs of Panniers (Surgical,
9 Baggage Wagons,	Grocery and otherwise) and
2 Supply Carts,	8 Pack Saddles.

Of these, eleven wagons and three water-carts were given, besides thirteen tents and three pairs of surgical panniers. The cost of the equipment of the Field Hospital and Bearer Company, exclusive of the gifts, was some 5000/.

On the completion of the staff the Director-General approved the *personnel* of the same.

It must be pointed out as a matter of satisfaction to the Committee, that the Bearer Company inaugurated by them is the only one sent to the seat of war by civilians. It was arranged with the Secretary of State for War that the civilian orderlies, &c., forming the rank and file of the Field Hospital and Bearer Company's staff, should, if disabled by war service in South Africa, be eligible for disability pensions at the same rates and under the same conditions as are applicable to soldiers of the regular army. March 12th saw the departure of the Imperial Yeomanry Field Hospital and Bearer Company.

Up to March 13th 1700 tons of equipment had been transported in connection with the Yeomanry hospitals; but a great deal more had to follow subsequently. Shipments were made in seventeen different Government transports, sailing from London and Liverpool, commencing from January 20th last, and continuing to the present date, April 25th, 1900.

I have endeavoured to chronicle in these few pages, not only the result of, but the work connected with, the scheme formulated by Lady Chesham and myself in the opening days of 1900.

At a later date I hope to lay further full information before our subscribers, describing the work our hospitals are carrying on. This report is but the introduction to a future exhaustive record of the three institutions given by our subscribers to the soldiers of the Queen for the alleviation of suffering.

The munificent sums subscribed in generous response to our appeal have enabled the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital Ladies' Committee to equip and maintain a complete hospital organization at the seat of war. This organization was fully approved of by the Secretary of State for War, the Director General, and the Red Cross Committee. They recognised the help we were empowered by the United Kingdom to render to them by relieving the pressure on their hospitals, and throughout they were fully conversant with all our views, plans, and arrangements. I can only say that from all military authorities, both here and at Cape

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

Town, we received the greatest courtesy and assistance. In every way our wishes were considered and our arrangements facilitated.

The duties of the Bearer Company's staff of surgeons and stretcher-bearers are very onerous and replete with danger. In fulfilling their duties they run equal risk with the soldier, and yet this would seem to have been the incentive that encouraged the numerous applications we received for employment in this branch of our institutions. The staff of our Bearer Company could have been filled twice over, and one cannot but admire the courage of these men who are ever forgetful of themselves in their desire to minister to the wounded. Their work often continues day and night, and the utmost physical endurance is required. The bearers convey the wounded to the collecting and dressing stations, where first aid is received, and from thence the ambulance wagons convey their sad burdens to the Field Hospital, and subsequently to the Base.

This is the careful development of the well-matured military hospital machinery, whereby the Royal Army Medical Corps relieve the wounded soldier the moment he is stricken on the field of battle to the happier time when, it is hoped, convalescence will supervene, and returning health will free him for renewed efforts under the flag, or surrender him to the anxious care of loved ones at home.

This identical organization has been carefully adhered to and carried into effect by the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital Committee.

GEORGIANA CURZON,  
*Chairman of Committee.*

20 CURZON STREET, LONDON, W.  
*April 25th, 1900.*

## CHAIRMAN'S REPORT.

JUNE, 1902.

THE first report of the Imperial Yeomanry Hospitals Committee was issued on April 25th, 1900, and at that date I stated that a future *exhaustive* report would be issued. It was then far beyond the imagination of any member of the Committee that the Yeomanry Hospitals would be required for the length of time that subsequent events have necessitated their continuance.

Our first report closed with the inauguration of the large base hospital at Deelfontein, opened on March 17th, 1900, and the Field Hospital and Bearer Company, which left on March 18th, 1900, and arrived at Cape Town on April 7th, 1900. With these at one time we thought our organization was complete, but as we continued to receive large subscriptions, in view of the continuance of the war, the Committee felt they were called upon to make fresh efforts by establishing more accommodation and additional hospitals for the benefit of the Yeomanry and other troops in Africa. Towards the end of May, 1900, the first steps were taken by enlarging the hospital at Deelfontein to over 1000 beds, with a relative increase in the staff of nurses and orderlies selected in and dispatched from England.

It was represented to the Committee that a section of Deelfontein would be of the greatest possible use at the Yeomanry Dépôt at Maitland Camp, Cape Town; consequently a small hospital of 100 beds was started at Mackenzie's Farm, and for a time managed by our staff in conjunction with the military medical authorities. In June, however, this hospital was taken over entirely by our own staff, and was subsequently reported on as being very perfect for its size. Its Principal Medical Officer was Mr. William Turner from Deelfontein, who was appointed by Colonel Sloggett. The latter remained Commandant of this branch, as well as of Deelfontein.

During the same month, viz., June, 1900, when such a considerable force of Yeomanry were operating in and around Pretoria, we felt that an additional base hospital would be of service in that town. I was instructed by

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.



I. Y. H., MACKENZIE'S FARM, MAITLAND.

the Committee to interview Lord Lansdowne on this subject, with the result that he communicated with Lord Roberts, who fully and entirely endorsed our views and stated that another Yeomanry base hospital would be a great boon in Pretoria. We then without loss of time proceeded to secure a first-rate staff for the proposed hospital, and we were fortunate enough, through the good offices of Colonel Sloggett, to obtain the services of Surgeon-Major Kilkelly, Grenadier Guards, as Commandant. By June 30th, 1900, the staff was complete. (For staff see Appendix B, p. 142.)

The greater part of the necessary equipment had been purchased by Mr. Hamilton in Africa, and the remainder was ready and waiting here for shipment, so that on Saturday, June 30th, the first part of the staff for the new base hospital left England, the rest following a week later. With the assistance of Colonel Sloggett and Mr. Hamilton, who both did so much to pave the way in all preliminary arrangements, and by the marvellous energy of Dr. Sandwith and Surgeon-Major Kilkelly with others of our staff, the Yeomanry Hospital at Pretoria was opened on August 18th, fully equipped for its full complement of beds. The house selected for this hospital belonged to Mr. Beckett, and stood in its own grounds. In the latter were arranged all the

## CHAIRMAN'S REPORT.

tents, and in the house were the Commandant's office, officers' mess, wards for sick officers, and for the worse cases amongst the men, both surgical and medical.

I should mention that in the selection of the nursing sisters we received the greatest assistance from Her Royal Highness Princess Christian and Miss Wedgwood, the latter a member of the Army Nursing Reserve Committee, and one of their representatives on the Central British Red Cross Committee. With her customary kindness Lady Roberts gave us every assistance in her power at



I. Y. H., PRETORIA : BECKETT'S HOUSE.

Pretoria, and the opening ceremony of the hospital was performed by Lord Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief.

Unfortunately in September we had to lose the services of Dr. Sandwith, and shortly afterwards those of Dr. Langdon Brown. The former could no longer be spared from the Ksar-el-Ainy Hospital, Cairo, and the latter had to return to England. By arrangement, however, with Colonel Sloggett, Dr. Washbourn was allowed to transfer his services from Deelfontein to our Pretoria Hospital as Senior Civilian Physician, which post he occupied in addition to that of Honorary Consulting Physician to the army in Africa till June 11th, 1901, when he returned to England.

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

With the establishment of the afore-mentioned institutions the Committee thought it would be advisable to ascertain for what period these hospitals would be required in Africa, and eventually, in October, 1900, it was settled, in compliance with Lord Roberts' desire, that the hospitals at Deelfontein and Mackenzie's Farm should be continued till April 1st, 1901, but that the hospital at Pretoria should remain open for an extended period beyond that date.

Excellent reports continued to reach the Committee of the good work accomplished by the various Yeomanry hospitals. Lord Chesham and Dr. George Stokes, of the Irish hospital, visited Deelfontein, and spoke in the highest terms



I. Y. H., PRETORIA: OFFICERS' WARD (MEDICAL).

of the management of this hospital. Innumerable letters were received by members of the Committee from relatives of patients and from patients themselves testifying to the care the latter were receiving, and praising the excellence of the nursing and the medical staff. In November the Hospital Commissioners visited Deelfontein and expressed their opinion that it was one of the best-managed hospitals in Africa. This sentiment was endorsed, amongst others, by Colonel A. G. Lucas, M.V.O., after seeing the hospital in the autumn; he likewise reported most favourably on the section at Mackenzie's Farm.

Universal praise was always given to the equipment of all our hospitals. I lay stress on that supplied to Deelfontein, for military hospitals at the date when Deelfontein was opened were passing through troublous times, and experience

## CHAIRMAN'S REPORT.

had to be gained in modern hospital equipment. Deelfontein was to start a new order of things.

In the early days of January, 1900, daily meetings of the sub-committee appointed to consider this subject were held. This sub-committee consisted of Major-General Lord Cheylesmore, Mr. A. D. Fripp, Lieut.-Colonel Sloggett, R.A.M.C., Mr. L. Neumann, our Treasurer, and myself. Before his departure for Africa, Dr. W. Washbourn joined in our counsels. This eminent physician and Mr. Fripp enunciated very special ideas and theories on hospital equipment, which were fully endorsed by Colonel Sloggett. The latter, by a practical and wide knowledge acquired in the Egyptian campaign, was in every respect fully qualified to give a deciding vote. He, with characteristic quickness of perception, seeing what advantages would accrue to his hospital, although never before had such departures been attempted in a large military hospital, added his weight of experience to the arguments of Mr. Fripp and Dr. Washbourn.

Our Committee gladly sanctioned the additional outlay on these extra requirements, which, as proved subsequently, added so immeasurably to the success of Deelfontein. The steam laundry, disinfecter, destructor, &c., &c., were provided as the outcome of deliberations between distinguished civilian representatives of the surgical and medical profession in conjunction with their military colleague and future Commandant. It would be presumptuous of me to deal at length with details of equipment. Colonel Sloggett, Commandant, writes fully and most convincingly on the subject. His views were right from the outset, but now his words carry double weight from past experience. As each Yeomanry hospital was started, Deelfontein remained our guide, and we have never regretted it.

During the autumn, the necessity arose to slightly reduce the staff and make some other changes. Mr. A. Fripp and Mr. Raymond Johnson returned to England. It should be borne in mind that when these gentlemen agreed to proceed to Africa and join our medical staff, we anticipated that six months would be the allotted life of the hospital at Deelfontein, and it was impossible for us to retain for a very prolonged period the services of surgeons who held, as these did, important posts in London hospitals. With the greatest difficulty we were able to retain Dr. Washbourn on our medical staff at Pretoria, and not only do we owe him a great debt of gratitude for so considerably extending his sojourn at a time when the ravages of that dread enteric made the presence of such an eminent physician so all-essential, but we feel beholden to the Governors of Guy's and other hospitals, who finally, in view of our earnest representations, consented to the protracted absence of one of their physicians.

Regular reports were received from Major Stonham and Major Hale with respect to the work accomplished by the Field Hospital and Bearer Company, and

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

from all communications received the Committee could not but feel themselves highly satisfied with the good work being accomplished by this portion of our organization. I feel it is a duty owed to Majors Stonham and Hale to place on record the extraordinarily economical management of their units, and yet there was no entrenching on efficiency. Soon after their arrival at Pretoria, they had to reduce their staff, in order to increase their mobility and adapt the Field Hospital and Bearer Company to the requirements of the columns to which they were attached. Two medical officers and a relative number of orderlies were therefore lent for a time to No. 3 Model School Hospital at Pretoria, and Colonel Ford,



I. Y. H., PRETORIA: N.C.O.'S AND MEN'S SURGICAL WARD.

the P.M.O., reported that they gave him great assistance. In reducing the staff it had been necessary also to reduce the equipment. Three of their large field hospital marquees, likewise 150 cork mattresses, were given to No. 9 General Hospital, Bloemfontein, and the Committee were informed at the time that this gift was much appreciated.

The wagons of the field hospital were most favourably reported on, their chief advantage being in the possibility of carrying four stretcher cases instead of two. Major Hale wrote that in taking down a sick convoy to Kroonstad, he was able to convey in ten ambulances thirty-nine stretcher cases and sixty-six sitting cases. These ambulance wagons are fully described, and their excellence is recorded by Major Stonham in his interesting report on Field Hospital Equipment.



## CHAIRMAN'S REPORT.

The Field Hospital and Bearer Company continued to do such useful work that, at the request of the War Office, the Committee consented to their remaining their full year in Africa. To effect this, the War Office volunteered to, and did, contribute towards the maintenance of this unit.

Meanwhile negotiations were proceeding between the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital Committee and the War Office with respect to the future of Deelfontein after it should pass from the Committee's control. The commencement of our report stated that this hospital was composed chiefly of wooden huts, making it a substantial institution, and one that it seemed a pity to destroy. The situation was reported on as being exceptionally favourable from its high elevation, and yet with a plentiful and excellent water supply. Eventually the military authorities took over the whole of the hospital at a valuation.

A monument was erected at Deelfontein, on which were inscribed the names of all who had died in the service of the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital. A similar monument was likewise erected at Pretoria. The following are the names inscribed on these two monuments:—

Dr. E. T. Fitzhugh.	Deelfontein.	Private T. R. Walker, V.M.S.C.	[Field Hospital].
Surgeon-Dresser C. J. Sells.		Nursing Sister E. O'Neill.	
Sergeant F. Phillips.		Lance-Sergt. J. Gordon.	
Sergeant G. Vassie.		Private J. E. Bowler.	Pretoria.
Sergeant C. E. Willmore.		Private T. H. Banks.	
Private J. V. L. Barrett.		Private G. W. Hurley.	
Private J. Harvey.		Private S. Robinson.	Elandsfontein.
Private G. S. Sanders.		Private H. Shaw.	
Private J. H. Sewell.			
Private W. Fincher [Field Hospital].			

Early in 1901, Lord Kitchener, through Colonel Kilkelly, sent a message to the Committee expressing his admiration for the management of the hospital at Pretoria, and, in consequence of the representations made by the military authorities, it was agreed that this hospital should remain at their disposal till September, 1901, when Surgeon-General Sir W. Wilson, K.C.M.G., said he could dispense with it.

According to the arrangements previously alluded to, Deelfontein and Mackenzie's Farm Hospitals were closed on April 1st, 1901, and most of the respective staffs returned to England.

The buildings and equipment of Mackenzie's Farm were subsequently disposed of to the Colonial Government as a plague hospital.

With the full sanction of the P.M.O. in Africa, the Field Hospital and

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

Bearer Company were allowed to return home at the conclusion of the year they had spent in Africa. Indeed, it would hardly have been possible for this unit to have remained longer, for most of the medical officers and staff were sick, all having suffered considerably from privations and the hard life they had been forced to lead. They arrived in England on April 1st, 1901.

Towards the end of February, 1901, we were strongly urged by Lord Chesham and others to sanction the inauguration of a small convalescent home for officers at Johannesburg, and it was with great pleasure the Committee found themselves in a position to acquiesce. This home remained open under our administration until October, 1901, when the Military Governor gave in-



I. Y. H., PRETORIA : GENERAL SECTION.

structions that the house, which had originally been commandeered, should revert to its owner.

The commencement of February, 1901, to which I must now revert, saw our exchequer getting somewhat depleted, and yet there appeared no likelihood of hostilities coming to a speedy conclusion, nor of any diminution in the amount of sickness. It was therefore agreed that a further appeal to the public would be advisable, and accordingly on February 9th I published a letter in the Press asking for further financial help. The Yeomanry hospitals by that time had become well-known institutions. They had been well tried and well proven, and from many sources—indeed from every quarter—their management had been eulogised. I closed my appeal by saying I felt confident that the favourable verdict for which I asked would take material and substantial form, and that

## CHAIRMAN'S REPORT.

I anticipated our instructions to continue the maintenance of the Yeomanry hospital at Pretoria would ring forth in tones clear and true by the generous support we should receive. I think no greater testimony could have been paid to our hospitals than the subsequent result of this, the Committee's second appeal. Fifteen thousand three hundred pounds more were added to our fund, and in consequence we opened in the summer a hospital at Elandsfontein for the sole and only use of the Yeomanry at their depôt there. This hospital was equipped for 140 beds, and was under the command of Surgeon-Major Kilkelly,



I. Y. H., PRETORIA: AN ENTERIO WARD.

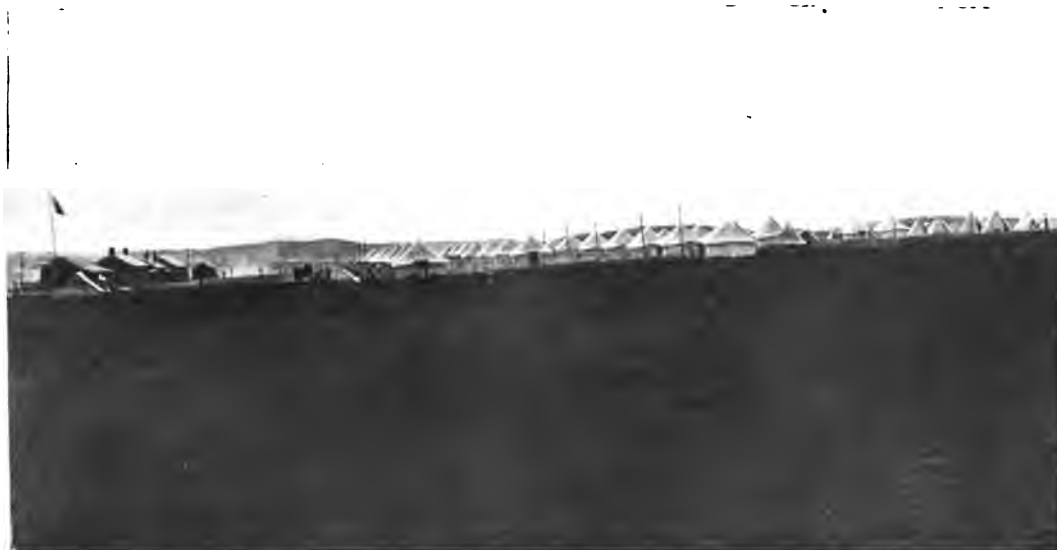
the Commandant of the Pretoria Hospital, who deputed some of his own staff for this new section we were opening. (See Appendix M4, page 180.)

When Eastwood, the Pretoria Yeomanry Hospital, was closed, Colonel Kilkelly took over the entire charge of Elandsfontein, and this hospital, though of course smaller than our other base hospitals, was reported upon as being 'in miniature, perfection,' in fact, in every respect, a model of what such institutions should be. What equipment from Eastwood was not required for Elandsfontein, was sold by Colonel Kilkelly at advantageous prices. We were prepared to continue the administration of this hospital as long as it would be required, but at the end of the year Surgeon-General Sir W. Wilson, K.C.M.G., intimated that the military authorities required no further assistance from private hospitals, in consequence of which we decided to close the Elandsfontein Yeomanry Hospital.

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

I should add that had we decided to keep this hospital open after the commencement of 1902, we must have dispatched an entirely new staff, for with the close of the year the term of our agreement with the original staff expired. In view of General Wilson's opinion, this seemed unnecessary.

From the above remarks it will be noticed that Elandsfontein was the last of the Yeomanry hospitals to be closed. They had been at the disposal of the military authorities for nearly two years, during which time upwards of 20,000 patients were treated in our hospitals, or as out-patients, by members of our staffs. It should also be borne in mind that there were very few convalescent homes, and that consequently patients remained in many instances for a con-



I.Y.H., ELANDSFONTEIN: VIEW FROM EAST.

siderable period in hospital. But at no time did our hospitals suffer from any over-crowding, and although they had to take in, as before stated, sick and wounded from every force under the British flag in Africa, still a sufficient number of beds were always available for the immediate admittance of patients from the force for which the hospitals were originally created.

The thanks of the Committee are due to the P.M.O.'s of every district for the assistance they gave us, as far as it was possible to do so, by sending all Yeomanry patients specially to our hospitals.

The following is a summary of the Imperial Yeomanry hospitals inaugurated by our Committee, and gives interesting details in a concise form. Separate lists are attached, giving the names of medical officers and nursing sisters belonging to the respective staffs of the hospitals. (See Appendices B, p. 141; M1-4, p. 175.)

# GENERAL SUMMARY.

DESIGNATION OF UNITS.	ORIGINAL STAFF.					RELIEFS.				BEDS.		PATIENTS.		Date of Opening.	Date of Closing.	Days of Service.				
	Medical Officers & Officials.			Nursing Sisters.		Dressers.		Super-numeraries.		Orderlies.	Medical Officers & Officials.	Nursing Sisters.	Dressers.				Original No.	Increased by.	In.	Out.
	Medical Officers & Officials.	Nursing Sisters.	Dressers.	Ward Maids.	Orderlies.															
A. BASE: DEELFONTEIN <sup>a</sup>	21	40	10	10	110	2 <sup>b</sup>	10	1 <sup>c</sup>	67	500	500	6033 <sup>d</sup>	—	March 5th, 1900	March 31st, 1901	391				
(a) MACKENZIE'S <sup>e</sup> ...	2	—	8	—	—	4 <sup>f</sup>	2 <sup>g</sup>	1 <sup>h</sup>	14 <sup>i</sup>	100	50	1066	—	Aug. 2nd, 1900	March 31st, 1901	241				
B. PRETORIA HOSPITAL <sup>j</sup> ...	14	40	—	8	82	5	8	—	58	400	164	5227 <sup>k</sup>	1095	Aug. 18th, 1900	Sept. 30th, 1901	408				
(a) ELANDSFONTEIN HOSPITAL <sup>l</sup> ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 <sup>m</sup>	50	88	823 <sup>n</sup>	900 <sup>o</sup>	June 29th, 1901	Dec. 19th, 1901	175				
(b) CHESHAM HOME <sup>p</sup> (OFFICERS) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	79 <sup>q</sup>	—	March 1st, 1901	Oct. 10th, 1901	283				
C. FIELD HOSPITAL AND BEARER COMPANY <sup>r</sup> ...	8	—	7	—	163 <sup>s</sup>	—	—	—	—	100	—	5400 <sup>t</sup>	—	April 12th, 1900	April 1st, 1901	381				
	45	80	25	18	355	11	20	2	150	1158	802 <sup>u</sup>	18,688	1995							
	523					183				1900		20,683								

- <sup>a</sup> Total original staff 192, including chaplain and secretary. Total reliefs 80, exclusive of natives.
- <sup>b</sup> 2 medical officers attached by authorities.
- <sup>c</sup> 1 surgeon-dresser attached by authorities.
- <sup>d</sup> Includes 351 officers.
- <sup>e</sup> All original staff drafted from base hospital and Field Hospital and Bearer Co., originally comprising 3 medical officers, 4 nursing sisters, 1 ward maid, and 25 super-numeraries.
- <sup>f</sup> 3 Church of England chaplains and 1 Roman Catholic father.
- <sup>g</sup> 2 army sisters attached by authorities during enteric epidemic.
- <sup>h</sup> 1 time-expired Yeoman, chaplain and secretary, and 10 time-expired Yeomen attached by authorities, exclusive of 7 refugees and 6 natives attached for sanitary work.
- <sup>i</sup> 14 time-expired Yeomen attached for service.
- <sup>j</sup> Total staff 144, includes one Lieutenant R.A.M.C. attached as Quartermaster, one secretary, exclusive of 80 natives employed.
- <sup>k</sup> Included 466 officers, and exclusive of convalescents.
- <sup>l</sup> Entire staff transferred from Pretoria Hospital, consisting of P.M.O., 3 medical officers, 1 quartermaster, 1 secretary, 11 nursing sisters, and 67 supernumeraries.
- <sup>m</sup> 3 N.C.O.'s, R.A.M.C., 4 regimental orderlies (2 specially applied for, 2 from Commander-in-Chief's Staff on loan) and 4 time-expired Yeomen attached by authorities.
- <sup>n</sup> Includes 27 officers.
- <sup>o</sup> Patients in Imperial Yeomanry convalescent camp.
- <sup>p</sup> Staff transferred from Pretoria Hospital.
- <sup>q</sup> Officers only.
- <sup>r</sup> Total staff Field Hospital and Bearer Co., 163. A detachment of this staff (sufficient to work 100 to 150 beds) was detailed on July 17th, 1900, for service at No. 3 Model School Hospital, Pretoria. Major Ford, R.A.M.C., P.M.O.
- <sup>s</sup> Includes N.C.O.'s and men, and 17 transferred to Mackenzie's Farm. It does not include 2 civilian conductors and 54 natives.
- <sup>t</sup> The total of 5400 is more or less approximate. It includes casualties, in-patients, Boer women and children, &c. For details see Part II.
- <sup>u</sup> This figure represents the permanent increase. During the enteric and dysentery epidemics the base hospital alone provided accommodation for 1400 patients.
- <sup>v</sup> This total is exclusive of the Honorary Civilian Director and office staffs in South Africa, transfers from hospital to hospital, convalescent patients doing ward duty and native labour employed. The members of the staff of the hospitals including reliefs, the above, and natives, would certainly total in the aggregate to about 1400 persons.

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

From first to last, our various staffs numbered over 1400 persons. Each hospital was controlled solely by its Commandant, who referred all local business matters to Mr. J. G. Hamilton, our Honorary Civilian Director and Treasurer in Cape Town. He kept the Committee in London fully informed by writing every week to me as Chairman, describing in detail every transaction, stating all points requiring our decision, and generally informing us of the work being done at our Head Office in Cape Town.

By every mail the Commandants wrote to me fully about their respective hospitals, and, in addition, I received numerous letters from different members of the staffs.

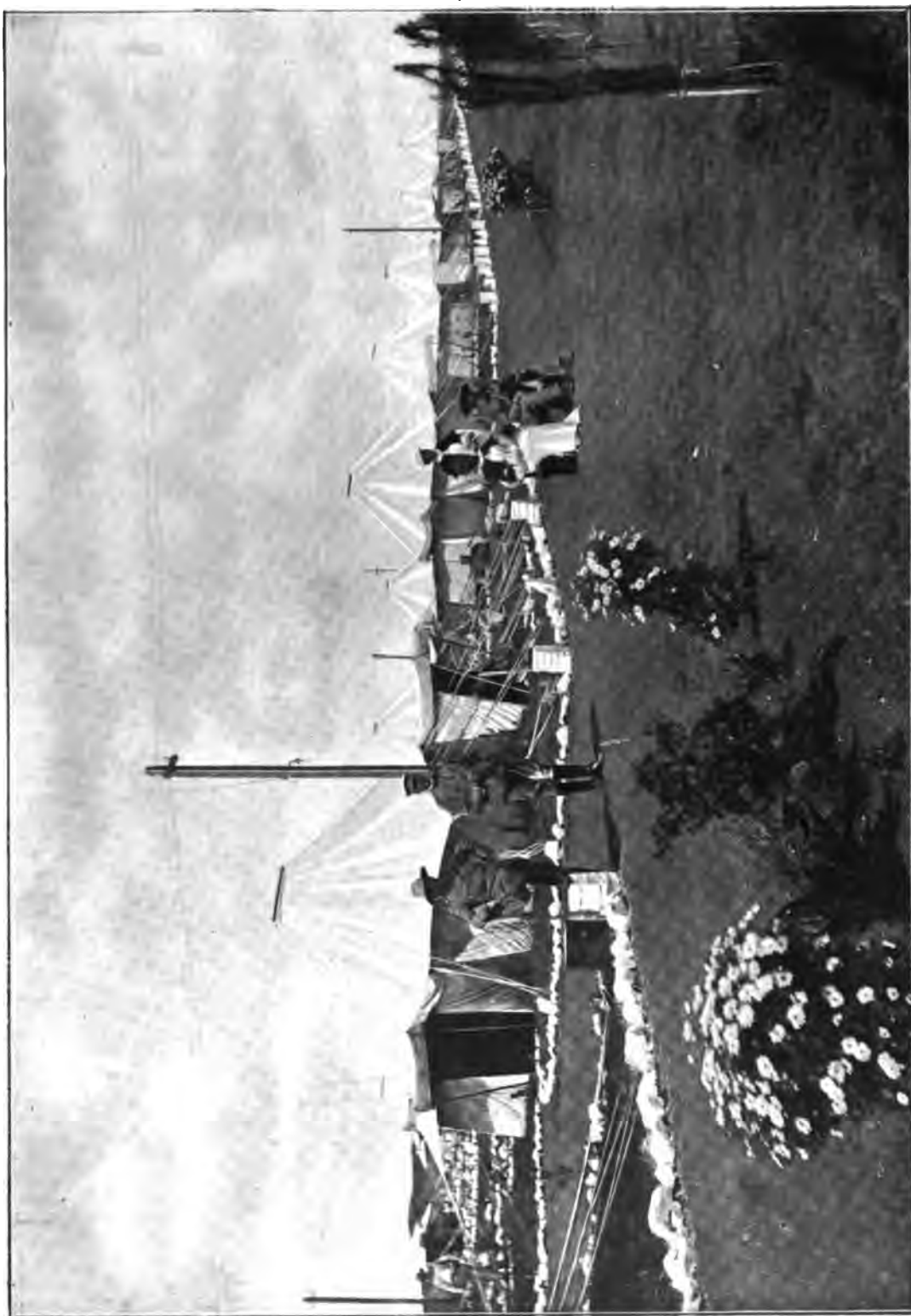
The contents of all official letters I summarised and reported periodically to the Committee, and on their behalf by every mail I wrote in detail to our Civilian Director and Commandants, thus keeping them respectively fully conversant with the Committee's decisions, and the views held on every matter as each question arose.

Frequently important matters were cabled to me involving such immediate decision that no time was given for calling a meeting; the Committee empowered me under these circumstances to decide on their behalf without delay. The same method obtained during the autumn months, when members of our Committee were more or less scattered, and too far from London to hold meetings. I was invested with full powers for continuing the management of our organization. On the reassembling of our Committee, I laid full reports before them of my actions during their absence.

By regular intercourse through weekly correspondence, and by the methods I have just described, the staffs of all our hospitals kept in close touch with the Committee, and most loyally did our Director and Commandants refer every matter to us; in fact, at one time so many important decisions were required that intercourse by cable had to be almost daily resorted to, but in any case 'by return of post' was always the maxim that actuated our replies.

Our grateful thanks are due to the Eastern Telegraph Company for their courtesy in allowing us to cable all hospital business at reduced rates.

From all quarters both in England and Africa we met with willing assistance. To the Press of both we owe gratitude. Weekly, in the home Press, I was able to publish long summaries of the reports received from the Commandants and our Honorary Civilian Director. Thus subscribers to our large fund were kept fully informed of what their hospitals were doing. All notices were inserted free of charge. Mr. Hamilton, on our behalf, published similar notices in the African Press for the information of our African subscribers, and he met with the same generosity as we did here.



I. Y. H., ELANDSFONTEIN VIEW FROM AVENUE—HOSPITAL WARDS.

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

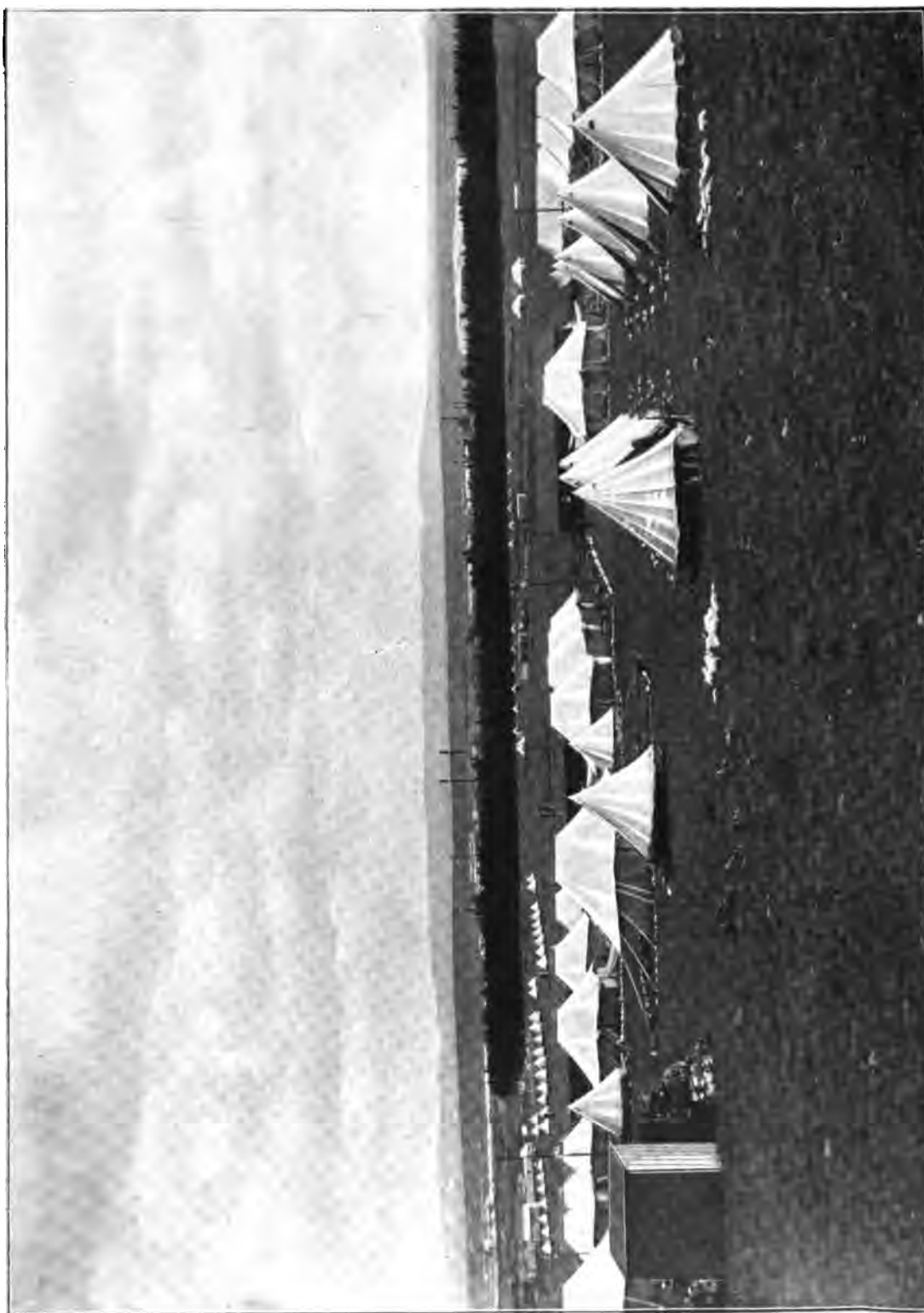
I cannot over-estimate Mr. Hamilton's services. By his tact and skill all complicated negotiations with the authorities, civil and military, in connection with our hospitals were carried to a successful issue. Our Treasurer in London testifies to his skilful management of our finance in Africa. The onerous nature of the post which Mr. Hamilton so willingly undertook on our behalf can be better realised by perusing his own report. In it he subordinates his deeds to those of others, but the Committee recognise with gratitude that Mr. Hamilton's vast business capacity, so generously put at our disposal, was the key-note that not only infused an economical tone in all who had to deal with our fund, but it put every transaction on a proper business-like footing.

Mr. Hamilton records names of many who, living in Africa and filling important positions there, rendered him every help they could. The value of this assistance could only be really gauged on the spot, but knowing the inner workings and the numerous unavoidable difficulties as I did, I can fully endorse on behalf of our Committee the words to which Mr. Hamilton gives expression; in fact, I think he would agree with me in saying that the generous help we received in Africa was on many occasions priceless.

I cannot pass over the work accomplished by Mr. Oliver Williams, who has acted throughout as the agent of our fund in London. Allusion is made to him in the first part of this report, but the part he took at that date was practically inconsiderable compared with the vast amount of matter that passed through his hands subsequently. Every cabled or written requisition for our hospitals from Mr. Hamilton or the Commandants in Africa as it reached me was immediately telephoned to him, and he attended to the same with the greatest dispatch. I can honestly say that no one could have rendered more essential help to our Committee than Mr. Oliver Williams. In addition to the vast correspondence from here (our head office, as it were), over 17,000 letters were dispatched by Mr. Oliver Williams and his staff, exclusive of all circulars to relatives of the *personnel*. I hope this may give some idea of the magnitude of the work carried out by this remarkable man, whose abilities are so numerous, and whose promptness and exactitude defy description.

In the foregoing pages I have stated merely bare facts of management in connection with the I.Y.H. Fund and organization. All enumeration of detail I have left to the Commandants and medical officers of the staffs of our respective hospitals. This is but an introduction—I fear very inadequate—to the interesting matter that follows, chapters full of weighty words written by those who were in Africa. Some were in the centre of operations; some were under fire; all were risking their lives in greater or less degree for the good of suffering humanity. All honour is due to the great surgeons and physicians who left their homes





I. Y. H., ELANDSFONTEIN : VIEW FROM NORTH.

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

and lucrative practices, for a sojourn on the rolling veldt. Most nobly did those who joined our staffs do their duty. In the general term 'staff,' I would wish to include all—medical officers, nursing sisters, and orderlies—and I leave it to the Commandants to call attention to conspicuous services rendered by some special members of their respective staffs.

Colonel Sloggett, in his interesting report, tells how the home authorities permitted us to increase the allotted number of nurses usually allowed in military hospitals. Events proved the wisdom of this course, and I trust that every praise may be given to these ladies under their distinguished matrons, whose gentle nursing in all our hospitals did so much to alleviate suffering, and indeed, towards assuring convalescence to so many patients.

Neither must the orderlies be forgotten. It will be seen that every Commandant has allotted them a warm meed of praise. Whether they came independently to join our staff, or whether they came from the St. John Ambulance Brigade, the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps, or the Fire Brigade Ambulance Corps, they one and all, with the fewest exceptions, gave the greatest satisfaction.

One and all on our staffs vied with each other in worthy emulation to make their respective hospitals *facile princeps*. It would be perhaps invidious if I asked the Committee to mention names or special sections of our organization. I think, though, that the medical officers of our base hospitals would wish, for the honour of the profession, that I should voice the admiration of themselves and others for the Yeomanry Field Hospital and Bearer Company, the only civilian unit of its kind in Africa. The names of the medical officers who staffed this unit are well known, and praise of no small degree should be allotted to them and their Commandants—one, the senior surgeon of a great London hospital; the other, a distinguished officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps, who in a previous campaign had earned his D.S.O. They worked in complete unison, their joint efforts ensuring success. The second volume of this work, eloquently written by Major Stonham, is devoted to the record of this unit in South Africa. I would draw attention to the chapter dealing with equipment, not the least valuable part of which is that dealing with suggested improvements for future use. These suggestions are the conclusions arrived at by Majors Hale and Stonham, the one bringing expert military knowledge to bear on the subject, the other the experience of a civilian surgeon. The great part he and his colleague, Major Hale, individually took is, I am afraid, ignored by the writer; but it must be obvious to all readers that such achievements could only be attained if perfect co-operation existed between the Commandants and their entire staff. Complete co-operation was, I am proud to think, the pivot round which the whole

## CHAIRMAN'S REPORT.

Imperial Yeomanry Hospital's organization turned. We worked in London on this principle, and it was fully carried out in all our hospitals.

At Deelfontein, Colonel Sloggett, the Commandant, made a name for himself that must always be gratefully remembered by his staff. He duly recognised the ability of the eminent surgeons and physicians who, although civilians, gladly became his brother officers in a military hospital. His report shows to what perfection this hospital was brought. The intermingling of military and civilian methods and ideas was crowned with success, till Deelfontein, erected on the Karroo, could have entered the lists in competition with any of the best-known London hospitals. I am sure the patients will substantiate this assertion.



I. Y. H., ELANDSFONTEIN: CONVALESCENTS LEAVING FOR HOME.

Of Mackenzie's Farm Hospital the same can be said, and every credit is due to the staff belonging to it.

Eastwood Pretoria, the Chesham Home, Johannesburg, and Elandsfontein are fully dealt with in later chapters by Colonel Kilkelly, their Commandant, and others, and beyond drawing special attention to the genuine co-operation and devotion to duty, conspicuous in these, as in our other hospitals, I will not enter into details of management so fully dealt with by those to whom alone, in conjunction with their staff, the palm of praise should be given. Of Colonel Kilkelly, what can be said? His hospitals spoke more than words, and are far greater evidence of his ability and great powers of organization than any testimony that could be written by me on behalf of our Committee.

Now our Yeomanry hospitals are closed. Our staffs have returned to

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

England, but there are vacancies in their ranks. Some are slumbering on the African veldt that long sleep which they so cheerfully and courageously risked. One doctor, one dresser, one nurse, and fifteen orderlies are lying in that distant land. Their names are engraved on the two monuments erected in their memory, showing that these valuable lives were lost in the fulfilment of duty to their country and their vocation. Deeply do our Committee deplore their loss, and sympathise with those who still mourn their loved ones.

I must sorrowfully and sadly allude to one honoured and respected name that will not be read on this monument in Africa, but it is writ large in the hearts of those who knew him, whether subordinates or equals. Dr. Washbourn was beloved of all. His skill as a physician turned weeping into joy in many a home, and regardless of himself, his only thought was for others. It is not too much to say he was guide, philosopher, and friend to all with whom he came in contact. Last June, after a severe illness, he passed away, about a year after his return from Africa, that country which has accounted for so many valuable lives, and just after he had concluded the record of eighteen months' work in our hospitals. The inscrutable ways of Providence have closed this career so full of promise, but the memory of Dr. Washbourn will remain ever green in the hearts of all those who had the privilege of his acquaintance. Our Committee fully recognise how much we owe to this distinguished physician, and deeply do we feel the pathetic circumstance that he sealed the last chapter of his work in this world by his report just alluded to, and which will be read with so much interest in the third volume of this report by his numerous friends. The obituary notices in the medical press bear eloquent testimony to his professional work, and deplore the early death of one of the ablest physicians in London.

The foregoing is a true and faithful record of the trust imposed on our Committee when the British Nation placed by their generosity such implicit confidence in us, and put such unexpected powers in our hands. I leave it in two parts. The first shows the inception of our scheme, and is dated April 25th, 1900. This, the second, deals with the result, and is dated upwards of two years later.

We have endeavoured to be faithful servants of this great fund. The Treasurer's report will show its magnitude. It was 'far beyond the dreams of avarice,' making the post of Treasurer, indeed, no sinecure; but no one worked more assiduously than Mr. Ludwig Neumann. He gave his great financial talents full scope, and for the time being, he ungrudgingly laid aside his own affairs and devoted his whole energies to the management of a fund subscribed to from every quarter of the Empire and—may I say it?—destined for fame from its birth. It was indeed an auspicious day when our Committee secured the help of Mr. Neumann, for the balance-sheet shows what we owe to his exceptional ability and

## CHAIRMAN'S REPORT.

untiring labours. Not only did he husband resources, but he increased the sum total by judiciously placing on deposit at interest all moneys not in immediate requisition.

Every member of our Committee and sub-committees was imbued with the immense responsibilities with which we had been entrusted. Not one jarring note ever broke the harmony of our deliberations, and on oiled wheels our simple machinery worked. I have already described the system, and neither at home nor in Africa was the even tenor of our way ever checked. All difficulties



I. Y. H., CHESHAM HOUSE (OFFICERS), JOHANNESBURG.

melted as rolling mists before summer sunshine. It now only remains for us to place the record of our services at the disposal of every one. I can but hope it will be widely read. In the consciousness that we have strained every nerve to carry out our solemn duty, may I, with pardonable pride, repeat what I have said before, 'We have no fear of the verdict.'

We have had to modify our former views with respect to the balance of the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital Fund remaining in our hands. This surplus is larger than we anticipated, and could we have foreseen the advantageous sales our representatives in Africa would be able to effect, and the considerable lessening of the strain upon the resources of the R.A.M.C., there might have been no need for the

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

further assistance we asked for in February, 1901. I can only attribute the satisfactory disposal of the entire equipment of all our hospitals to the excellence of its quality, which had not deteriorated after such undoubted wear and tear. I think the wisdom of our policy in purchasing throughout the best goods obtainable will be conceded to us. In the first instance, the outlay was considerable, but more than half the sum total was reimbursed eventually. This surplus is now occupying our close attention, and I could wish it were in our power to describe, in this report, a fully developed plan for its utilisation, but no undue haste must influence our decision. The public have trusted us before, and if they consider their confidence was not misplaced, I feel they will trust us yet again. The scheme is still in its infancy, and requires most carefully maturing, but if possible we should like to endow an industrial school for the children of Yeomen who have suffered or are disabled by the war. We think that such an institution would be not only of the greatest benefit to those for whom the fund was raised, but that it would be of intense interest to all connected with the Yeomanry, and might for all time be a lasting memorial of the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital Fund.

GEORGIANA HOWE,

*Chairman Imperial Yeomanry Hospitals Fund.*

*Curzon House, Mayfair, W.,*

*August, 1902.*

## HON. TREASURER'S REPORT.

AT a meeting held at 20 Curzon Stréet, at the end of 1899, I was invited to join the Committee then being formed for the purpose of raising a fund for the equipment and dispatch of a Yeomanry Hospital to South Africa, and at the request of the Committee, I willingly undertook the post of Hon. Treasurer.

Our Chairman, Lady Howe, together with Lady Chesham, published a stirring appeal, and the ladies of the Committee rendered great service by forming sub-committees throughout the country to canvass different districts and organize bazaars and other profitable entertainments.

As the object of the fund became more widely known, subscriptions flowed in in an ever-increasing volume, as all classes took the deepest interest in the welfare of our Yeomen at the front, with the result that by the end of 1900 the Committee had collected the magnificent sum of 129,000*l.* Lists of subscriptions were published at frequent intervals in the Press, but as these are referred to in another part of the report, I would here only mention the liberal donation of 4000*l.* which the Committee received from the Lord Mayor's Transvaal War Fund.

The subscriptions were paid into a special account opened at Sir S. Scott and Co.'s Branch of Parr's Bank, Ltd., and as the funds accumulated I was able, at an early date, to open a deposit account, which was largely added to from time to time. This account produced interest to the very satisfactory amount of 1635*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*

To make the best use of the large sums of money with which we were thus entrusted, entailed very anxious and careful consideration. A Special Committee met every morning for the purpose of considering and deciding on the estimates for purchases. The members of this Committee were as follows: Lady Howe, chairman; Colonel Sloggett, as chief commandant; Mr. A. D. Fripp, as medical adviser; Mr. Oliver Williams, as agent; and myself, as treasurer.

General the Hon. Herbert Eaton (now Lord Cheylesmore) very kindly frequently attended and gave us the benefit of his vast experience.

The Committee had to examine samples of goods and carefully consider prices. It was unanimously considered that only the best articles should be bought, and

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

the satisfactory results of this policy, to which I shall refer later, proved the wisdom of the decision. When the articles had been selected, and prices sanctioned by the Committee, the supplying firms forwarded the invoices, accompanied by the necessary vouchers and shipping documents, to Mr. Oliver Williams, who checked them, and if correct, attached a payment order to them. They were then sent to me, and on receiving them I remitted a cheque in payment of the goods. This method of prompt payment enabled the fund to benefit by the discounts allowed, and was an additional incentive to the merchants, shippers and tradesmen, whose patriotism prompted them, apart from the before-mentioned consideration, to accord the Committee specially favourable terms.

Our financial arrangements in South Africa were under the control of our local treasurer, Mr. Hamilton, to whom funds were remitted as and when required by him. The Chairman, I have no doubt, speaks elsewhere of the great services rendered to our institution by this gentleman; for my part, it is my pleasant duty to testify to the admirable manner in which Mr. Hamilton and his staff attended to our financial arrangements in South Africa, which more particularly came under my notice.

The directors of the Standard Bank of South Africa very kindly undertook to make the above-mentioned cable transfers free of commission.

In the selection of the medical staff our primary consideration was to obtain the services of the most experienced and skilful doctors and surgeons, and though this necessarily entailed the payment of seemingly large salaries on account of their high positions, I willingly sanctioned the outlay, feeling convinced that I was acting in the best interests of our soldiers, and therefore in accordance with the wishes of the subscribers to the fund. Nor indeed were the salaries high when compared to the sums these gentlemen would in the ordinary course have earned in this country.

At the time of signing their contracts, the wishes of the members of the hospital staffs were consulted as to the mode of payment, and arrangements were made to remit the whole or part of the salaries quarterly, monthly or weekly, either to their private banking accounts, or to their relatives and friends, an account being opened in the books of the fund for each member. Each member was allowed, before sailing, to draw a month's pay in advance, to meet necessary personal expenditure. The periodical payments above referred to entailed a great deal of most careful work, owing to the frequent alterations to meet the wishes of the recipients, many of whom were very poor and entirely dependent on these remittances. Where possible cheques were, of course, employed, and about 2000 of these were dispatched in this way; but in the majority of cases the remittances were made weekly for sums under 20s., when postal orders were found to be more



## HON. TREASURER'S REPORT.

convenient. The total number of these postal-order payments amounted to about 7000, the average during several months being 150 per week.

I also made arrangements through the local secretaries for the payment to the members of the staff in South Africa of moneys received from their relatives at home, and special banking facilities were offered to the staff for the payment, either in South Africa or the United Kingdom, of their savings and arrears of pay.

It would be impossible to get a more conclusive proof of the efficiency of our Field Hospital and Bearer Company, and of the high opinion in which they were held by the military authorities, than the fact that when the Committee was contemplating the recall of this unit owing to the approaching termination of the contracts of the staffs, the War Office specially requested that it might have the use of their services for a further three months, and handed 8000*l.* to the Committee to defray the extra expense, preferring to leave the management exactly as it was before.

When, owing to the continuance of the war and the terrible outbreak of enteric among our troops, it was found necessary, early in February, 1901, to obtain additional sums for the extension of our hospitals and their maintenance for a further period, the Chairman again appealed to the public through the Press, with the result that a further sum of 15,000*l.* was collected. With this additional assistance we started our Elandsfontein Hospital, which subsequently proved so serviceable.

In view of the substantial balance left in the hands of the Committee at the termination of the work of their hospitals, I ought here, perhaps, to point out how impossible it was at the time of our Chairman's second appeal to foretell the duration of the guerilla warfare then being so obstinately waged, nor to predict the rapid diminution of enteric, which diminution saved our country so many valuable lives, and the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital Committee so much expenditure.

On April 1st, 1901, our Base Hospital at Deelfontein was taken over by the Government, who, after careful valuation, paid a sum of 15,000*l.* for the hospital as it stood, with all its fittings and stores, and this price, coupled with the 9000*l.* paid several months later for our Pretoria and Elandsfontein Hospitals, completely justified the policy of the Committee in only purchasing articles of the best quality, as they were able to dispose of them again at very little below cost price.

My brief survey of a few features of this great undertaking has hitherto prevented me from alluding to the ladies, who worked so ably on the various committees, but there cannot be the least doubt that the brilliant success of the

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

institution from start to finish is largely due to their zeal, resource, and business capacity. To Lady Howe, our Chairman, we, of course, owe almost everything. She presided over every committee, and was the moving and controlling spirit of every meeting held. For the past two and a half years she has devoted her indomitable energy to the work, which her patriotism and sympathy prompted her to start, and which, now that there is happily no longer need of it, she has brought to so successful a conclusion. It must be no small satisfaction to her and to those who so ably assisted her, both at home and at the front, to know that they have earned the gratitude of the 20,000 men whom they have succoured in the hour of their greatest need.

Throughout the entire period the London Committee has been in close communication with the South African Treasurer, who furnished a report each week of the progress of the various branches. This report, after being duly considered by the Committee, was replied to by the Chairman by the following outgoing mail. In addition to this, a complete financial statement was received from South Africa every month, so that we were always in a position to estimate the cost of any single section of the hospitals. Mr. M. G. Williams, our Secretary at Cape Town, also wrote each week both to Mr. Oliver Williams and Mr. Douglas, our London Secretary, in reference to the shipment of stores to the different branches, and the movements and financial arrangements of the members of the staff, as reported to him by the local secretaries. The arrangements entailed by the employment of so large a staff spread over such a wide area, and the shipment of all the equipment and stores from England, necessarily involved an immense correspondence, amounting to many thousands of letters. Such details, dealing with the work of a single branch of the Hospital Fund organization, will convey a fair idea of the immense labour entailed upon the workers in London, just as other parts of the report demonstrate the onerous character of the duties discharged by the staff and assistants in South Africa.

I wish here to render a just tribute to the invaluable assistance afforded by Mr. Oliver Williams and his staff during a period extending over more than two years. Mr. Williams performed the duties of agent to the Hospital Fund Committee from the very beginning, and there is a general consensus of opinion that but for his business capacity and unflagging energy, our task would have been rendered not only more difficult, but also more costly, and at the same time the equipment of the hospitals would, in his absence, not have reached the same degree of perfection.

Our thanks are also due to our Secretary, Mr. Douglas, for his untiring devotion to his duties.

An audited statement of accounts has been received from our Treasurer in

## HON. TREASURER'S REPORT.

South Africa, and I have now to submit a duly audited statement of the entire receipts and expenditure of the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital Committee since its formation to April 8rd, 1902. Owing to the immense number of documents, over eight thousand, which had to be examined, there has necessarily been some delay in obtaining the certificates, but I feel sure that the Committee and the subscribers will be compensated for the delay in knowing that the audit was conducted in a most thorough manner.

To show at a glance the magnitude of the undertaking, I may add that, in all, upwards of 6000 packages were shipped, a staff numbering over 1000 was employed, and the number of patients treated was approximately 20,000.

The receipts amounted to 174,012*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, and the expenditure to 158,495*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*, leaving a balance of 20,517*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*, which, no doubt, the Chairman and Committee will deal with in a manner consonant with the objects of the fund, and compatible with the implied wishes of the subscribers.

LUDWIG NEUMANN.

11 *Grosvenor Square, W.*

# STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND

*From 3rd January, 1901*

## RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS ... ..	145,081	18	9			
„ SUNDRY OTHER RECEIPTS ... ..	243	16	10			
				145,325	15	7
„ PROCEEDS OF SALE OF BASE HOSPITAL ... ..	15,000	0	0			
„ GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY TO PROLONG MAINTENANCE OF FIELD HOSPITAL AND BEARER COMPANY, JANUARY 1st, 1901, TO MARCH 31st, 1901 ... ..	3000	0	0			
„ PROCEEDS OF SALE OF ELANDSFONTEIN HOSPITAL ... ..	9051	9	6			
				27,051	9	6
„ BANKERS' INTEREST ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNT TO 31st DECEM- BER, 1901 ... ..				1635	12	9

£174,012 17 10

I have examined the above Statement of Receipts and Expenditure with the Books and

I have also seen the Vouchers (with a few unimportant e

32 Walbrook, London, E.C., 25th June, 1902.

# D EXPENDITURE IN ENGLAND

to 3rd April, 1902.

EXPENDITURE.						
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By REMITTANCES to South Africa ... ..	80,000	0	0			
„ Cost of Cabling and other charges in connection therewith	567	14	7			
	<hr/>			80,567	14	7
„ PAYMENTS to sundry persons for cash received in South Africa from Members of Staff for remittance to England. (This amount was received and accounted for in South Africa as per 'Statement of Receipts and Expenditure in South Africa') ... ..						
				8397	13	2
„ PAYMENTS to Hospital Staff before sailing and on return to England and also during their absence as per their directions ... ..						
				33,698	5	2
„ PAYMENTS for Nurses' Washing and Mess Allowances, Doctors' Hotel Expenses <i>en route</i> , Staff Railway Fares, Telegrams, Postages, and Petty Expenses .. ..						
				1953	5	3
„ PURCHASE of goods shipped, including Provisions, Wines, Hardware, Wagons, Water-carts, Pack Saddles, Ambulances, Stretchers, Surgical Instruments, X-Ray Apparatus, Furniture, Blankets, Linen, &c. ... ..						
				19,645	5	0
„ PURCHASE of Portable Hospital Buildings, Tents, &c. ...						
				2259	12	9
„ OUTFIT to Staff, including Uniforms, Kits, Valises, &c. (after allowing for War Office refunds) ... ..						
				3333	0	7
„ SHIPPING and Forwarding Charges, including Packing-cases, Labour, use of Wagons, &c. ... ..						
				423	8	9
„ PREMIUMS on Insurance Policies on Goods Shipped ... ..						
				135	17	8
„ STATIONERY, Printing Report (4000 copies), Contract Forms, Publishing Press Notices, Appeals, List of Subscriptions, &c., and expenses of London Clerical Staff ... ..						
				3066	18	5
„ BANKERS' Charges ... ..						
				14	8	9
„ AMOUNT on Deposit at Bankers, 3rd April, 1902 ... ..						
				20,000	0	0
„ CASH at Bankers on Current Account, 3rd April, 1902 ...	492	14	0			
„ CASH in hand, 3rd April, 1902 ... ..	24	13	9			
	<hr/>			517	7	9
				<hr/>		
				£174,012	17	10

Accounts of the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital Fund, and I certify the same to be correct.  
(ceptions) in support of the various items of Expenditure.

A. TEMPLE, F.I.S., *Incorporated Accountant.*



## MR. J. G. HAMILTON'S REPORT.

*Hon. Civilian Director and Treasurer in South Africa.*

ON January 4th, 1900, I was invited to attend a meeting of the Committee of the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital Fund, and was offered, and accepted, the position of Honorary Civilian Director and Honorary Treasurer to the Committee in South Africa. In accordance with the Committee's instructions, I left Southampton on January 13th for Cape Town. On my arrival there, on January 29th, I immediately reported myself to Surgeon-General (now Sir William) Wilson, Principal Medical Officer, Army; and to General Sir W. F. Forestier-Walker, General Officer Commanding Lines of Communication. Subsequently I delivered the letter of introduction from the late Lord Wantage, with which your Committee had furnished me, to Sir John Furley, the Commissioner of the Central British Red Cross Society, who offered to place his great experience at my service. I also reported myself to General Brabazon, upon his taking over the command of the Yeomanry, and entered into communication with Colonel H. Graham, Commandant of the Imperial Yeomanry Base Depot.

I then commenced to prepare for the inauguration of the hospital, and placed myself in communication with the Directors of the Orangesicht Estate, who kindly intimated, through Messrs. C. C. Silverbauer and Harold Pauling, their willingness to permit us to utilise their property, situated on the lower slopes of Table Mountain, for the purposes of the proposed hospital. Mr. E. R. Syfret was also good enough to offer to place at our disposal a suitable site at Rondebosch, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Portland Hospital and No. 3 General Hospital.

The Principal Medical Officer, Army, however, strongly urged that we should reconsider the matter of the location of our hospital, at the same time assuring me that he in no way desired to oppose the plans of the Committee. He was of opinion that, for various reasons, it should be as far up-country as was then practicable, his main reasons being: (1) That the southern winter, which, as I knew from personal experience, meant dry, bracing weather up-country, and months of rain and general humidity at the coast, was close at hand; and (2) that he desired to avoid the long, tedious, and trying rail journey for the sick and wounded from the front to Cape Town, which would necessarily become

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

more and more lengthened with the advance of the troops. These arguments were so convincing that I felt justified in cabling the Committee the recommendation of the Surgeon-General that the hospital should be placed somewhere in the neighbourhood of De Aar, in the northern part of the Karroo country. To these alterations in our plans I received telegraphed approval.

Whilst the negotiations were proceeding, arrangements were being made for the construction of nine hospital huts, each 50 feet long by 17 feet wide, to be built in sections. This work was voluntarily taken in hand, with the sanction of Messrs. S. Neumann & Co., by Mr. L. B. Sutton, who was of the greatest service in all matters of construction and engineering work in connection with our hospitals at Deelfontein and at Mackenzie's Farm. The huts were



A VIEW OF I. Y. H., DEELFONTEIN.

to be built by contract in accordance with plans and specifications furnished by the Commander Royal Engineers, Cape Town, and tenders were invited in the local papers. The tenders sent in varied from 2222*l.* to 3824*l.*; and the period required for delivery on trucks at Cape Town from fifteen days to six weeks. We accepted a tender of 2862*l.*, with delivery in fifteen days, and, taking into account the local conditions and urgency of the work, these terms were not unreasonable. A further order was placed a little later for kitchens and other necessary additional structures.

Meanwhile I had opened an office at No. 37 Mansion House Chambers, a central position in Adderley Street, Cape Town, and was in daily communication with the Army authorities on the subject of the definite location of the Base Hospital.

On February 3rd I informed the Committee by cable, at the request of the Principal Medical Officer, Army, that no provision had up to that date been made



## MR. J. G. HAMILTON'S REPORT.

for the hospital requirements of the Yeomanry in the field; and on the 9th was in receipt of a reply to the effect that, after consultation with the Director-General, the Committee had arranged to send out a Field Hospital and Bearer Company under the command respectively of Mr. Charles Stonham, Senior Surgeon of the Westminster Hospital and Surgeon-Captain in the Middlesex Yeomanry, and of Major Hale, D.S.O., R.A.M.C.

On February 9th I received orders from the General Officer Commanding Lines of Communication to proceed to De Aar for the purpose of fixing the site of our hospital, and left the same night for that place, accompanied by Mr. B. P. G. Curtis, who was well acquainted with the neighbourhood. Dr. Robinson, of Woodstock, who had formerly acted as Railway Medical Officer in the De Aar district, had recommended me to inspect Deelfontein, a place situated twenty-nine miles south of De Aar, and 479 miles from Cape Town, and said to enjoy that blessing most unusual for the Karroo—a plentiful supply of good water. On arrival at De Aar, the Commandant placed at our disposal, for inspection purposes, the service of an officer of Royal Engineers and a Civil Surgeon. We spent the afternoon in visiting the military hospital and walking round the town, and, accompanied by the officers mentioned and Mr. Heatlie, the district railway engineer, proceeded to Deelfontein the following morning. The latter had meanwhile telegraphed to Mr. Hauptfleisch, the owner of the farm, asking him to meet us on arrival.

We found Deelfontein to be a small wayside station some 4460 feet above sea-level, utilised almost exclusively for watering locomotives, and as a crossing on the single line to the north. The new telegraph and postal requirements were attended to by the railway officials. At the station itself were a large water-tank and pumping plant, pumpman's cottage and garden, and a small store, whilst in the surrounding country were large farms held by well-to-do Boers. We ascertained that the water supply had never been known in the driest seasons to



I. Y. H., DEELFONTEIN: CONCERT FOR PATIENTS.

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

fall below a certain level in the railway well; and we were all much impressed by the apparent healthiness of the site, a forecast fully borne out by subsequent experience. Inquiries led us to believe that we should be able to obtain from the surrounding farms a good supply of such hospital necessities as milk, butter, vegetables, poultry, and eggs. Mr. Hauptfleisch assented to our proposal to establish a hospital on his farm, and agreed to let us have, at a reasonable rent, as large an area as might be required, together with ground for a native location. Well satisfied with the inspection, our party returned to De Aar, Mr. Curtis and I leaving the same night for Cape Town. There I applied to the authorities for their approval of the site chosen, and received the confirmation of the Commander-in-Chief on February 17th, which I communicated to the Committee by cable.

Immediately after the official approval was received, I approached the General Officer Commanding with the request that instructions might be given to construct a railway siding into the Hospital, to lay down water connections, and to carry out other necessary work at Deelfontein. The requisite authority was given to the Cape Government Railway officials, although some little delay occurred in carrying them out, owing to the illness of the District Engineer. I also interviewed Mr. John Brown, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Cape Government Railway, to whose co-operation, and that of the members of his staff, at a time of great pressure, we were much indebted. Truckloads of our hospital buildings were now being forwarded up-country, and goods began to arrive from England, and were similarly dealt with. Mr. H. T. Petersen, a well-known Johannesburg mine manager, with his brother, and Mr. Sutherland, of Messrs. S. Neumann & Co.'s staff, proceeded to Deelfontein, took over gratuitously the work of preparing to unload goods to lay out the camp, and to erect the first buildings.

Owing to the congested state of traffic on the railway, and to military exigencies necessitating at times the detention of our goods, work was much impeded; but I must nevertheless bear testimony to the willing assistance given to us at all times by the railway officials, headed by Mr. (now Sir Charles) Elliott, the then General Manager, and Mr. T. R. Price, Assistant General Manager (now General Manager) of the Cape Government Railways, with the latter of whom we were throughout in constant communication.

Meanwhile the military authorities had confirmed the arrangement under which our hospital goods were, so far as the fund was concerned, to enjoy free entry and free railway carriage; and I had appointed agents to attend to the receipt and dispatch of consignments. This business, which entailed heavy labour and practically monopolised the services of a considerable staff for several months, was carried out with energy and success, under considerable difficulties, by Messrs. J. T. Hutton & Co., of Cape Town.

## MR. J. G. HAMILTON'S REPORT.

The next matter demanding attention was the appointment of a general secretary for the Cape Town office, and of a local secretary to reside at Deelfontein. For the former position I was fortunate enough to secure the services of Mr. Alex. Aiken, Incorporated Accountant; and for the latter Mr. John de Fenton, formerly assistant to the Secretary of the Johannesburg Hospital. Later, when Mr. Aiken accepted a temporary Government appointment in the new Colonies, Mr. E. Broom acted for some time in his place, the latter being in turn succeeded, on his resignation for the purpose of returning to Johannesburg, by Mr. M. G. Williams, who continued in the post in Cape Town and Johannesburg to the end of our work in South Africa. To Messrs. Aiken, Broom, and Williams,



I. Y. H., DEELFONTEIN.

all of whom undertook onerous duties for merely nominal remuneration, and more particularly to Mr. Williams, who has borne the brunt of the secretarial work, I have throughout been indebted for able and indefatigable assistance.

In accordance with telegraphic instructions from the Committee, I purchased about this time six ambulance wagons from the Portland Hospital, and their acquisition furthered the preliminary arrangements for our Field Hospital and Bearer Company.

On February 28th, Colonel Sloggett, Mr. Fripp, and the orderlies reached Cape Town, and on March 3rd we all left by troop train for Deelfontein, accompanied by Dr. Washbourn and the medical staff, the members of which had just arrived. We reached Deelfontein on the 5th, and found a pile of goods

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

already stacked, with further consignments coming in daily, and Mr. Petersen busily engaged in the work of erecting buildings. The following morning Mr. Fripp accompanied me on the return journey to Cape Town, where other duties claimed my attention, and Colonel Sloggett remained on the spot to proceed with laying out the camp and with the other work necessary to be done prior to the reception of patients.

At Cape Town, where the receipt and dispatch of equipment and stores and the forwarding of the remainder of the huts were briskly proceeding, I now placed an order for further buildings which Colonel Sloggett found necessary.

The nursing sisters landed at Cape Town on March 15th, and the arrangements for train accommodation and provisions *en route* having already been made, they were enabled to entrain for Deelfontein the same night, Mr. Fripp and I travelling with them. On the morning of the 17th we reached our destination, where such good progress had been made by Colonel Sloggett and the staff that the hospital was officially declared open the same day.

As your Committee are aware, Deelfontein Hospital was continually increasing in size, and on June 23rd there was accommodation for 786 inmates, 364 beds being in the huts, 254 in tents and marquees, and 168 in the convalescent camp, these also being in tents. Further additions to the hospital were made later, as the necessity arose. About this time it became desirable to relieve the pressure on the railway pumping plant occasioned by our heavy water requirements, and a pump and boiler were sent up from Cape Town for the purpose.

Constant communication by letter and wire was maintained between Deelfontein and the office in Cape Town, and a system was organized at once on business lines, under which all requisitions for stores or materials certified by Colonel Sloggett, as Commander and Principal Medical Officer, were sent direct to my office, to be carried out by the purchase and dispatch of the goods. The accounts in respect of these transactions were then certified by the Commandant and local Secretary, and monthly payments made in connection therewith from the head office. It was the duty of the Deelfontein Secretary to forward to the Cape Town office monthly statements, with vouchers, of all local disbursements, including the pay-sheets of the staff, and by this means not only was a check maintained and the books and accounts of the head office kept up to date and audited at regular intervals, but we were in a position to render your Committee monthly returns showing under what heads expenditure was being incurred. After the first few months it was found advisable to furnish all home-going members of our staff with printed forms of pay certificates, showing what money, if any, was due to them on leaving South Africa, and a counterfoil was dispatched at the same time by mail direct to the Treasurer in London. This plan was found

## MR. J. G. HAMILTON'S REPORT.

to operate well, and to enable many little misconceptions to be satisfactorily cleared up. The nearest bank to Deelfontein was the Standard Bank at De Aar, where I maintained a fund which could be drawn upon by the Commandant and Secretary. From the first the Cape Town office acted as a base, receiving on arrival and sending up-country the additions to the staff, making arrangements with the authorities for the passages of those returning, and in all other ways administering to the general wants of the hospital, besides keeping in constant communication with the military authorities.



I. Y. H., DEELFONTEIN : A CONCERT.

A couple of months after our work had begun, the military authorities granted us the right to telegraph 'on service;' and, later on, the Eastern and South African Telegraph Company conceded us the privilege of cabling at one half of their usual rates.

The work at Deelfontein speedily met with sympathetic recognition and assistance in Cape Colony, and more especially from the people of Cape Town. The Committee's scheme to allow contributions of 50*l.* to name or endow beds soon attracted favourable attention in South Africa, and fourteen were subscribed for, and became eventually a 'South African' ward. Gifts of useful articles and of luxuries, in addition to parcels of periodicals and illustrated papers to augment

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those supplied from our Cape Town office and those received from friends at home, were freely contributed by the public, and more particularly by ladies and children. It would be impossible in this report to mention the names of all those who so assisted, many of whom were 'refugees' from the 'Transvaal' and my personal acquaintances; but I cannot omit a special word of acknowledgment to those 'friends indeed' who continued in this good work throughout the whole of our administration of Deelfontein.

I must now resume the recital of events in chronological order. At the beginning of April, 1900, Colonel H. Graham, Commandant of the Imperial Yeomanry Base Dépôt, Mackenzie's Farm, Maitland, informed me that he had more sickness amongst the recently arrived Yeomanry battalions than he could cope with effectually under his hospital arrangements as they then existed. The Committee sanctioned my proposal to render assistance, and an order was at once placed for the construction of a twenty-six bedded hut, for which we also furnished the requisite bedding and other equipment, the military authorities in the first instance finding the bedsteads. I was also enabled to help the Medical Officer in charge in other ways. The control of this small hospital was at that time vested entirely in the military authorities, a proposal of mine to maintain it as a branch of Deelfontein not being then considered feasible.

On April 6th the *personnel* of our Field Hospital and Bearer Company, under Major C. Stonham and Major G. E. Hale, arrived at the Cape. Their equipment was expected shortly after, and meanwhile the staff went into camp on Green Point Common. Some considerable delay occurred in getting the vessel carrying the equipment into dock, owing to military exigencies. Eventually we managed to entrain with our equipment on April 29th, and, after spending a few hours at Deelfontein *en route*, reached Bloemfontein on the night of May 2nd. Here a still greater delay was experienced, owing to the difficulties of transport, which detained these sections at Bloemfontein until the 27th. I was fortunate enough to obtain the help of Mr. Emrys Evans, the Financial Adviser to the Military Governor, as Honorary Treasurer to the Field Hospital and Bearer Company, drawing upon the banking account which I opened in Bloemfontein. We owe much to Mr. Evans for his timely services, both at Bloemfontein and, later on, at Pretoria. Meanwhile other work recalled me to Cape Town. The Field Hospital and Bearer Company left Kroonstad on June 5th, and reached Pretoria at the end of the month. From their being so much on trek, my opportunities of meeting Majors Stonham and Hale were few, and I was able to render but little assistance to them or their units. I had the pleasure, however, of getting up twenty cases of provisions, presented by the Duke of Marlborough, which they received in Pretoria on returning from a long and trying march east-

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ward. As may be imagined, such a windfall proved especially opportune and acceptable. Major Hale and Major Stonham throughout the whole of their wanderings made returns regularly to the Cape Town office of the funds, received first through Mr. Emrys Evans, and later through the Secretary of our Pretoria Hospital.

In the month of June further demands were made upon our funds by the hospital at Mackenzie's Farm; and during July it became increasingly evident that, in the best interests of the Yeomanry force, for which the fund was primarily raised, it was highly desirable for us to assume its complete control. Thereupon, with the sanction of the Committee, the hospital accommodation was increased, and Colonel Sloggett detailed Mr. William Turner, with the necessary staff from Deelfontein, to take over this section as from the beginning of August. We hired a



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cottage for the use of the Sisters from Mrs. Baird, who had for some time interested herself in this hospital, and erected quarters for the officers, whilst the Army authorities later on supplied tents and further buildings. Several ladies in the neighbourhood assisted us with gifts, and thanks are due to them for the very kind interest evinced in our work. Mr. Irving Albery was appointed Resident Secretary of this section to conduct the financial and other business.

About the middle of 1900 the Principal Medical Officer, Army, who was moving his headquarters north, suggested that it might be advisable to transfer about one-half of the Deelfontein staff and equipment to Kroonstad. I informed the Committee and Colonel Sloggett of this by telegraph; and the latter deputed Mr. Fripp to accompany Surgeon-General Wilson to Kroonstad for the purpose of reporting on the feasibility of the proposal. As you were informed by cable and letter at that time, Mr. Fripp did not recommend the scheme, but he advocated the adoption of a subsequent proposal of the Surgeon-General to enlarge Deel-

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

fontein, for which purpose the Army authorities would furnish the necessary tent accommodation. This recommendation received the Committee's approval and was carried out by Colonel Sloggett. Additional nursing sisters and orderlies for

Deelfontein were requisitioned, and they arrived from England on July 19th and July 2nd respectively.

At the end of June the Committee communicated to me their decision to found a general hospital in the Transvaal, either at Pretoria or Johannesburg as the authorities might elect, and instructed me to purchase the necessary equipment locally. Colonel Sloggett supplied me with a list, and we at once began making purchases both at Cape Town and Port Elizabeth. This task prevented me from accompanying Colonel



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Sloggett on his visit to the Army Headquarters to arrange about the necessary site. He completed his mission satisfactorily by the middle of July, and returned to Cape Town. Dr. Sandwith and Dr. Langdon Brown, with the orderlies for the new branch, reached the Cape on July 17th, and the rest of the staff a week later. Colonel Sloggett again left for the Transvaal, followed by Dr. Sandwith



## MR. J. G. HAMILTON'S REPORT.

and myself on July 26th, and on the same day the whole of the new staff left by troop train for Deelfontein, where they were to await further instructions.

On arrival at Johannesburg, Dr. Sandwith and I found that two important alterations had been made in Colonel Sloggett's arrangements. In the first place we were ordered to open the section at Pretoria instead of Johannesburg; and secondly Surgeon-Major (now Surgeon-Colonel) C. R. Kilkelly, Grenadier Guards, had been appointed Commandant and Principal Medical Officer in the room of Major W. L. Reade, R.A.M.C., who was detailed to accompany the Hospital Commission. Proceeding to Pretoria, we reported to General J. G. Maxwell, the Military Governor, who commandeered 'Eastwood,' the property of Mr. T. W. Beckett, for the purposes of the hospital. Lying on a high slope to the east of the town it combined the advantages of a good house and an excellent situation. Having also reported our arrival to headquarters and called upon Surgeon-General Stevenson and Colonel Gubbins, the Principal Medical Officer, Pretoria, we placed ourselves in communication with the Officer Commanding Royal Engineers, who had received instructions to lay on water, electric light, &c., and to erect the necessary offices and conveniences in the grounds. Dr. Sandwith, assisted by Dr. Barclay Black, lent to us from Deelfontein, and by Dr. Scot-Skirving of the Bearer Company, who had come up from Kroonstad after an attack of enteric, worked most assiduously at the heavy preliminary work.

Major Kilkelly then arrived, and with characteristic energy secured the services of fatigue parties and began pitching tents for the different sections of the hospital. Our equipment now came up from Cape Town, and in addition we made purchases in Johannesburg and Pretoria of kitchen ranges and similar heavy articles. Detachments of the staff arrived at intervals from Deelfontein. Everybody worked with such zeal that the Commandant was enabled to invite the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Roberts to open the hospital on Saturday, August 18th, 1900. The announcement of the opening was cabled by Lady Roberts to the Committee. I appointed Mr. A. Vincent to act as Secretary to this section of the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital organization, and made arrangements for rendering periodically the accounts and vouchers to the head office in Cape Town. Later, on Mr. Vincent accepting a Government appointment, Mr. De Fenton was transferred from Deelfontein to fill this post, his place there being taken by Mr. Gunning. Owing to the immense amount of traffic already passing over the lines of Cape Colony, and to the fact that the through Natal line, recently reopened, was by far the shortest available route from the coast, we decided to draw the stores from Durban. In order to arrange this I went there from Pretoria on August 19th.

On my arrival in Pretoria at the beginning of August, I found that Major

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Stonham and Major Hale, who were away on trek, had been compelled, in order to ensure increased mobility, to leave there temporarily a detachment of the Field Hospital and Bearer Company. This detachment was utilised in arranging, and subsequently in serving in, the hospital opened at No. 3 Model School, a plan which enabled it to perform useful work, but was open to the objection that it gave stationary duties to men whose services might be required at any moment with the army in the field. The Principal Medical Officer, army, constituted this hospital later on as an army institution temporarily worked by a staff borrowed from us, of whose services an excellent report was subsequently made by Major Ford, R.A.M.C., who was in charge.

On my arrival in Durban towards the end of August, I called on the Principal



I. Y. H., PRETORIA: HALL IN BECKETT'S HOUSE.

Medical Officer there, Major (now Colonel) McCormac, R.A.M.C., and explained to him the arrangements we desired to make in connection with supplies for the Pretoria Hospital. He offered me his assistance, and has indeed always facilitated our work by every means in his power. Mr. George Gatland was appointed agent to purchase and forward stores and to dispatch north any consignment arriving at the port, and his services throughout gave every satisfaction. Finally I saw Mr. (now Sir) David Hunter, the General Manager of the Railways in Natal, and Mr. Mayston, the Collector of Customs, and discussed the arrangements for the entry and transport by rail of goods for our hospital. Both officials promised to assist as far as lay in their power, which promise was fully carried out; and we are much indebted for their kindly interest and help.

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From Natal I proceeded to Cape Town by sea, Mr. W. Macfarlane, the then Durban Manager of the Union Castle Steamship Company, kindly furnishing me with a free passage, as I was anxious to resume my duties at the head office by the beginning of September, and should have been somewhat delayed had I waited for the next Government transport.

At Cape Town I found Mr. William Turner and his staff in active work at Mackenzie's Farm, and we arranged several matters in connection with the enlargement of that hospital, to which it was now settled that all Yeomanry invalided home should be sent before embarkation.

My time at Cape Town was fully occupied in attending to the base work of various branches until the end of November, when it became advisable to make another visit to the up-country hospitals. After staying at Deelfontein for a few days *en route*, I reached Pretoria on November 28th, and found Majors Stonham and Hale, with the main body of the Field Hospital and Bearer Company, encamped close to 'Eastwood.' Colonel Kilkelly and his staff, ably assisted by Lieut. and Quartermaster A. Bruce, R.A.M.C., and by Dr. Washbourn from Deelfontein, had extended and further improved the arrangements of our Pretoria Hospital, the working of which was universally admitted to be admirable. I stayed there some three weeks, and fully discussed all questions of policy and business with the Commandant, reporting to the Committee at the time the result of our deliberations. I then went to Durban, arranged various matters with Mr. Gatland, and, before the end of the year, returned to Cape Town.

Towards the close of 1900 we furnished the military authorities with schedules giving particulars of the accommodation, equipment, and the approximate quantity of stores at Deelfontein, for the purposes of a valuation to be made in connection with the negotiations for the transfer of the entire hospital to the military authorities on the termination of the Committee's contracts with the hospital staff. The transfer took place on April 1st, 1901, a little over twelve months from the date of opening. The institution has since been known as No. 21 General Hospital, Colonel Sloggett continuing in charge.

As the result of a consultation with the Principal Medical Officer, Army, it was decided that the services of the Field Hospital and Bearer Company could now be dispensed with. Accordingly, in February, 1901, Majors Stonham and Hale and Dr. Green, with their men, returned to Cape Town; and, with the exception of Major Hale, who had to return to duty in the Transvaal, sailed for England on March 2nd. The Committee are already aware how the arduous duties of these units, carried on under conditions of sickness and hardship, were throughout fulfilled with the utmost cheerfulness and zeal. Much of the equipment of the

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Field Hospital and Bearer Company was later utilised at Pretoria and Elandsfontein, and was ultimately sold to the authorities.

On the removal of the Yeomanry base camp to Green Point Common, we entered into negotiations with the Colonial Government for the sale of the hospital buildings and the equipment at Mackenzie's Farm. The Government finally decided to purchase the camp as it stood, including Mrs. Baird's cottage, for the purpose of a European Plague Hospital, and we handed it over to their representative at the end of March. Mr. Turner and those of his staff who were proceeding home then joined the returning staff from Deelfontein, and all left for England.



I. Y. H., PRETORIA: VIEW IN GROUNDS FROM WEST.

In April, 1901, I once more proceeded to the Transvaal, remaining there about a month. About this time, owing to the diminished number of cases in Pretoria Yeomanry Hospital and the decrease of new patients, the advisability of closing this hospital was suggested to the Committee. After careful consideration with Colonel Kilkelly, Dr. Washbourn, and Surgeon-General Wilson, we informed the Committee that, in the opinion of the military authorities, the maintenance of this hospital might cease at the end of September. At the same time we recommended that a small hospital should be established at the Imperial Yeomanry Dépôt, Elandsfontein, a railway junction eight or nine miles east of Johannesburg, served by all the lines of the country. This branch was opened on June 29th with a staff from our Pretoria Hospital, under the superintendence, at first, of Dr. Carter, and subsequently, when he left for England, of Dr. Mullins. Later the accommodation was increased to 138 beds; and eventually, on the transfer of our

## MR. J. G. HAMILTON'S REPORT.

Pretoria section to the Army Medical authorities, came under the management of Colonel Kilkelly himself.

Early in the year Colonel Kilkelly had taken over the control of a Yeomanry Officers' Convalescent Home at Parktown, Johannesburg, previously opened by Lord Chesham, Inspector-General of the Yeomanry. This home was maintained by us, and was in charge of our staff till October, when the occupants were moved to our Elandsfontein branch, and the house reverted to its owner.

Returning to Cape Town at the end of May, I again left in August for Johannesburg, and stayed there until the end of October. Our General Secretary, Mr. M. G. Williams, remained at the coast until the beginning of October, when all our hospital records were transferred to Johannesburg. Towards the end of September we removed from Pretoria to Elandsfontein such of our equipment as we required, and disposed of the remainder to the army authorities at a price fixed by a valuation board. Thereafter Eastwood became known as No. 22 General Hospital.

The cost of the buildings at Elandsfontein was high, and would probably appear excessive to any one unacquainted with the conditions of the Transvaal at this period. At all times prices there are heavy as compared with Europe or even with the coast; but at this stage of the war the military authorities had used up practically all the building material in Pretoria and Johannesburg, and it was only with great difficulty that trucks to convey materials from the coast could be obtained. Labour also was scarce and consequently dear, and indeed everything tended to maintain abnormal prices.

The general arrangements at Elandsfontein were of a high order, as will be seen from the plan of the camp accompanying Colonel Kilkelly's report. The site was close to Johannesburg, where our friends vied with each other in rendering assistance. The Braamfontein Estate Company, through Captain Wentworth its manager, sent us a number of young trees, and this supply was supplemented on behalf of the Geldenhuis Estate Gold Mining Company by its manager, Mr. Petersen. The Johannesburg Waterworks Company, through Mr. Carl Hanau, lent water-tanks; and the General Electric Power, through Mr. R. G. Fricker, lent iron poles which we could not obtain elsewhere. Other friends, too numerous to mention individually, kept us supplied with flowers, books, illustrated papers, &c.; whilst Mr. George Farrer threw open his attractive farm and grounds to the nursing sisters.

The completion by the middle of October of the equipment and arrangements of our Elandsfontein branch gave me an opportunity to return to England for a few weeks. Before leaving, I discussed matters with General Lord Chesham and with Surgeon-General Sir William Wilson, Principal Medical Officer, Army. The

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

latter informed me that the Army Hospital accommodation sufficed for all probable requirements; and assured me that he was satisfied he could dispense with our assistance at the end of the year. Lord Chesham concurred in this opinion, and it was then definitely decided by the Committee, on the recommendations of Colonel Kilkelly and myself, that the Imperial Yeomanry Committee's Hospital at Elandsfontein should be closed at



I. Y. H., PRETORIA :  
MONUMENT IN MEMORY OF DECEASED MEMBERS OF STAFF.

the end of December. I appointed Captain W. H. Dawe, of the South African Light Horse, to act in conjunction with our Secretary, Mr. M. G. Williams, on my behalf; and sailed for England on Nov. 6th. During my visit home, from which I have recently returned to South Africa, I detailed to the Committee the main incidents of the foregoing report. Whilst I was absent in England, Colonel Kilkelly, ably assisted by our Johannesburg buyer, Mr. R. G. Rees, had sold at a considerable advantage the equipment and stores of the Elandsfontein Hospital.

I submit herewith a statement showing the detailed results of my financial stewardship in S. Africa.

My aim has been to make this statement as concise as possible, with sufficient detail to make it clear. In view of the extended scope of our work I considered it advisable to have the accounts audited at intervals throughout the two years. Messrs. F. W. Diamond and C. Elmer English, Incorporated Accountants of Johannesburg, have carried out their duties of Auditors, and I have pleasure in calling your attention to the fact that these gentlemen have handed a cheque for the amount of their fees to the hospital funds. I am also pleased to mention

## MR. J. G. HAMILTON'S REPORT.

that the Standard Bank of South Africa has gratuitously made transfers of funds to our various branch accounts whenever necessary.

I cannot conclude without expressing my indebtedness to the firm of Messrs. S. Neumann & Co., the services of the whole of whose large staff in South Africa, both clerical and engineering, have been at our disposal, whenever required during the past two years. The actual saving to the fund, although not inconsiderable, has been the least of the benefits resulting from this privilege. I cannot do otherwise than mention the names of Messrs. C. S. Jarvis, M. H. B. Frank, J. Morisse, B. P. Wellbeloved and S. Driman, members of the firm's staff, in addition to those of Messrs. L. B. Sutton and Mr. M. G. Williams already referred to.

I have very much pleasure in placing on record my obligations to Surgeon-General Sir William Wilson, K.C.M.G., Principal Medical Officer of the Army, whose courtesy and ready assistance throughout the whole period of our work has smoothed my path in no small degree.

In this acknowledgment I should like to include the many members of the Army Medical Service with whom I have been officially brought in contact at various times, and in particular Surgeon-General W. H. Macnamara, C.B., C.M.G., Surgeon-General J. F. Supple, C.B., and Colonel A. P. O'Connor, C.B., at Cape Town, and Colonel W. L. Gubbins at Pretoria.

In conclusion may I be permitted to express my sincere appreciation of the cordial co-operation which I have received from the Commandants and other officers of the various hospitals, and of the prompt and sympathetic attention accorded to all my communications by Lady Howe, the Chairman, and Mr. Neumann, the Honorary Treasurer.

I have endeavoured in this report, which has been made an exhaustive one at the request of the Committee, to avoid trenching on those matters which fell more directly within the province of the various Commandants, and which will be dealt with in their respective contributions.

(Signed) J. G. HAMILTON,

*Honorary Civilian Director and Treasurer in South Africa.*

*Johannesburg, South Africa, February 28th, 1902.*

REPORT OF LIEUT.-COL. A. T. SLOGGETT, C.M.G., R.A.M.C.

(Colonel in South Africa),

*P.M.O. Imperial Yeomanry Hospital, Deelfontein.*

ON Saturday, February 10th, 1900, accompanied by Mr. H. D. Fripp (Senior Civilian Surgeon), I sailed from Southampton in the ss. *Norman*, with the whole *personnel* (except the medical officers and nurses) of the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital. We arrived at Cape Town on February 28th, and were met by Mr. J. G. Hamilton, the Honorary Civilian Director and Treasurer of the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital Fund.

I found that Mr. Hamilton, acting in conjunction with the military authorities, had already fixed upon the site of the hospital. The Commander-in-Chief, Lord Roberts, had decided that for strategic and other reasons, the difficulty of railway transport being one, the hospital must not be farther north than De Aar, which was at that time at the front, and the converging point for the railways from Pretoria and Bloemfontein, Queenstown, Kimberley, Mafeking, and Buluwayo. Deelfontein, a spot twenty-nine miles south of De Aar, was selected, an ideal place for a large hospital. It is situated 4600 feet above the sea-level, in the very heart of the Karroo; it has a bracing climate and an excellent and never-failing water supply. No other town or village is near. Several other places had been suggested, but I consider it a most fortunate thing—and I speak from two years' experience—that the choice fell on Deelfontein. Later, when Cape Colony was invaded by the Boers, Deelfontein became the one large General Hospital in the centre of the fighting zone in that Colony.

The steamer with the medical officers on board arrived on Friday, March 2nd, and on Saturday, March 3rd, the whole staff (excepting the nurses) left Cape Town in a troop train for Deelfontein. Our journey was uneventful, save for a sad accident. George Vassie, one of the staff, fell from the train near Worcester Station and was instantly killed.

The troop train arrived at Deelfontein on the morning of Monday, March 5th, and we alighted on the bare Karroo to build what was to become the largest hospital in South Africa. Mr. Hamilton, having deposited us safely, returned the same evening to Cape Town, accompanied by Mr. Fripp, to undertake the important duty of forwarding up the remainder of the equipment.





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Our first day was spent in putting up tents for the immediate accommodation of the medical officers and men. The difficulties of transport had been so great that but a small part of the material for the Colonial huts ordered in Cape Town had arrived. Excepting the brick walls of a shepherd's cottage (which was taken at once for an office) and the floor of one wooden hut, nothing was ready. However, every one set to work cheerfully and tried to make the best of things. Fortunately there was a detachment on guard at the railway station of the Duke of Edinburgh's Volunteers (a Cape Town Corps) under the command of Captain Gregory, and this officer most kindly lent me a fatigue party for the first week, which was of the greatest help.

The first fortnight was a period of hard work from daylight to dark, without a moment's cessation. To organize a large number of men who had not before worked together and to most of whom military discipline was unknown, was a difficult task, especially as some were at first inclined to be mutinous. However, by a judicious use of tact, forbearance, and firmness they all settled down. Finding about the third day that a good deal of the discontent was stirred up as usual by one man, I paraded the men, called the individual to the

## LIEUT.-COL. SLOGGETT'S REPORT.

front, and then and there discharged him. This had an excellent effect; there was never any trouble afterwards. I may add that this was the only instance of a man being dismissed for insubordination; in fact, only two men were dismissed during the whole time the hospital existed, namely this one and another who was discharged with ignominy for a savage assault on a fellow orderly.

Every pound of material for building and equipping the hospital (some thousands of tons in all), and every drop of water both for drinking and washing, had to be carried by hand from the railway station—more than a quarter of a mile distant; and in the intense heat—over 100 deg. F. during the day—it was most trying work for the men. After the erection of tents for the staff, the first few



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days were occupied in planning the camp and hospital, settling the sites for the huts and tents, and arranging for a water supply to be carried in pipes from the railway station to all parts of the camp. The necessary water pipes were obtained from the authorities of the Cape Government Railway, who were throughout extremely courteous and helpful, allowing

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us to purchase from their stores everything we required, and doing all they could to expedite the work. A railway siding was brought to the centre of the hospital, according to my design, so that the sick and wounded could be carried from the ambulance trains straight into the wards.

As regards conservancy, I adopted the Aldershot system with complete success. The drainage of the camp fortunately gave no difficulty, as from the



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office, the highest point in the camp, there is a nine-foot fall to the railway line, and thence to the open Karroo. It was calculated that the war would last from nine to twelve months, and the drains were laid accordingly. It speaks much for the excellence of the drainage system that it is still working perfectly, though the camp has now been established for two years. No sewage was carried by the drains, all being removed by native boys and buried in the Karroo, far away from the camp. Numerous sinks connected with the drain-pipes were placed all over the hospital, so there was never any foul water thrown about, as frequently happens. For all excreta from enteric fever patients a separate burying ground

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was provided and a special set of black boys employed to remove it from the latrines. All enteric-infected utensils were thoroughly disinfected with Izal. Special racks and compartments in a shed were constructed for the reception of the mattresses and linen from enteric patients, before being disinfected and washed. The main latrine was floored with cement, and water was carried there by a hose, so that absolute cleanliness was attainable—a matter of the greatest importance in a military camp in a hot climate.

In a fortnight, thanks to the exertions of the Staff, everything was in order; four Colonial huts had been put up, and a sufficient number of big marquees and tortoise tents were ready for emergencies. The laying out of the camp was



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finished, the railway siding made, the drainage and water supply provided for, sites for the cemetery and the various cook-houses, huts, and latrines selected, and in fact the heaviest part of the work was over.

On March 14th a telegram came from the Principal Medical Officer, saying that beds were urgently required, and I replied that by daylight on Saturday, the 17th, two hundred should be ready. As a matter of fact by six p.m. on Friday, the 16th, we had two hundred and nineteen beds completely equipped. The first patient actually admitted to the hospital was an officer of the Shropshire Light Infantry, who had received a severe gunshot wound in the eye at Boshoff. The General Officer Commanding at Kimberley had telegraphed to me on the 18th asking me to send an oculist, and I at once dispatched Mr. Cargill, who

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I. Y. H., DEELFONTEIN: CHURCH.

after a somewhat venturesome and exciting journey through the Boer lines, safely brought his patient down on the 17th. On the same day Mr. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Fripp, forty nursing sisters and ten ward-maids arrived. The very first night after their arrival the

sisters' mess tent and one sleeping tent were blown down, and as for the first few days it continued to blow and rain in torrents, their pitiable plight can be better imagined than described. However, these real hardships were most cheerfully borne.

At daylight on March 19th, Ambulance Train No. 2 arrived with 101 sick and wounded men, so that our hospital was fairly started. These were quickly followed by others, and by the end of the month there were nearly three hundred patients in hospital. As the days went by new huts were finished and equipped, and the middle of June saw the hospital finally completed and provided with beds for eight hundred patients, though as a matter of fact, by making use of our spare equipment, we were able at the time to accommodate over that number.

On March 29th the Rev. J. Blackbourne reported his arrival, and was taken on our strength; and on May 16th Lady Chesham and her daughter arrived. The distribution of newspapers and books by these ladies and of tobacco and other luxuries by Mrs. Fripp, was keenly appreciated by the patients.

The Committee of the hospital having decided, about the middle of July, to open a branch hospital



I. Y. H., DEELFONTEIN: RAILWAY SIDING.

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at Maitland camp, I appointed Mr. W. Turner as Medical Officer in charge, with Dr. Handson and Mr. Thornton as his assistants and a staff of Nursing Sisters and orderlies. It is needless to say how well each and all carried out their duties. I append to mine Mr. Turner's report of the branch hospital.

Early in June Mr. Newland Pedley, our dental surgeon, left for London; and on June 15th the hospital suffered a severe loss in the death of Dr. R. T. Fitzhugh from enteric fever. I can testify to the high esteem in which Dr. Fitzhugh was held by the staff, and to the appreciation of his skill and kindness by his patients.

Towards the end of June I proceeded to Johannesburg to select a site for a



I. Y. H., DEELFONTEIN : OFFICERS' MESS.

hospital which the Committee had decided to open in the Transvaal. The first instructions from the Headquarters, Pretoria, were that it was to be at Johannesburg, and I went there and secured the fine house built by Mr. Barnato. No sooner, however, had all arrangements been completed than I received a telegram stating that the Commander-in-Chief wished the hospital to be at Pretoria. Mr. Beckett's house at Eastwood was eventually commandeered for the purpose by General Maxwell, the Military Governor. Mr. Hamilton and Dr. Sandwith arrived shortly afterwards to take up the work, enabling me to return to Deelfontein, leaving Mr. Barclay Black, who had accompanied me, to assist them.

Major W. L. Reade, R.A.M.C., had been selected as Principal Medical

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Officer, but about ten days after was compelled to resign on his appointment as Staff Officer to the Royal Commission South African Hospitals. Surgeon-Major C. R. Kilkelly, Grenadier Guards, who had so successfully managed the Portland Hospital, was then appointed. That the Committee were fortunate in securing this officer is proved by the able way in which he performed his duties as Principal Medical Officer of the Pretoria Yeomanry Hospital.

On August 1st Mr. Raymond Johnson and Dr. Saunders left for England, followed on the 12th by Mr. and Mrs. Fripp. We owe this lady a debt of gratitude for her hard work and the kindness she showed to every one during her stay



I. Y. H., DEELFONTEIN : KITCHEN.

at Deelfontein; her constant solicitude for the comfort of the patients made her departure a matter of general regret.

Mr. Fripp having left, I appointed Dr. Washbourn Senior Civilian Medical Officer, and Mr. Ballance Senior Surgeon.

On August 31st our hospital was visited and inspected by the Royal South African Hospitals Commission, who expressed much pleasure with all they saw.

On September 8th Dr. Washbourn proceeded to Pretoria to take over the post of Senior Civilian Medical Officer and Consulting Physician at the hospital there. Mr. Ballance was appointed Senior Civilian Medical Officer in his place.

On November 1st his Excellency Lord Milner, Governor and High Com-



## LIEUT.-COL. SLOGGETT'S REPORT.

missioner, visited Deelfontein, and inspected the hospital, and he expressed his entire satisfaction with everything he had seen.

On Nov. 10th Mr. L. V. Cargill, our Ophthalmic Surgeon, left for England, and on the

22nd Lady Chesham and her daughter also left. I must here record the keen appreciation of the laborious work done by these ladies during their stay at Deelfontein, and the deep regret felt by all ranks at their departure.

On December 3rd a terrible storm of wind struck the hospital, doing considerable damage. It did not last more than a minute, but in that time seven of our largest marquees were completely wrecked.

On December 18th Mr. John de Fenton, who had performed the duties of Secretary to the hospital, left for the Yeomanry Hospital at Pretoria; he had made himself universally popular, and his departure was much regretted. Mr. C. A. J. Gunning was appointed Secretary in his place.

Early in December the Colony was invaded by the Boers, and martial law was proclaimed; and on January 1st, 1901, I was appointed Commandant of Deelfontein District.

On January 8th Dr. Hamilton A. Ballance left for England, and Dr. Andrew Elliott succeeded him as Senior Medical Officer.

On January 22nd we sustained a severe loss in the death of Mr. C. B. Sells, Surgeon Dresser, who died of enteric fever. Mr. Sells came out in the Yeomanry, and afterwards was transferred to our hospital.

So rapidly did the



I. Y. H., DEELFONTEIN.



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## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

arena of war shift that during December, 1900, and the three following months, when the Boer invasion of Cape Colony took place, Deelfontein, though a base hospital, became situated, as before mentioned, in the very centre of hostilities. We consequently received all the wounded and sick from the columns operating in the surrounding district, a very large number of surgical cases being admitted.

In the last fortnight in March most of the remaining members of the original staff returned to England, their contract term of service having terminated, and on April 1st the hospital, having been purchased by the Government, ceased to belong to the Imperial Yeomanry Hospitals Committee, and became No. 21 General Hospital.

A summary of the monthly admissions to the Deelfontein Hospital up to



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March 31st, 1901, is forwarded herewith. (See Appendix H, page 162.) It will be seen that of the 351 officers and 5742 men treated as in-patients, 106 officers and 2831 men belonged to the Imperial Yeomanry—nearly half the total admissions—for whom the hospital was primarily founded. A list of the officers and men of the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital Staff who have died is attached, as well as a detailed list showing the proportion of Yeomanry admitted from the various counties, which may be of interest to the subscribers to the fund. (See Appendix F, page 160.)

Compared with the records of previous arrangements for war hospitals, our staff of eminent physicians and surgeons and of nursing sisters (the latter numbering over fifty) was very large. This augmentation was due to Mr. Alfred Fripp, and to my earlier views seemed excessive. But the great benefit to the

## LIEUT.-COL. SLOGGETT'S REPORT.

patients resulting from nursing by skilled sisters, trained in the principal London and provincial hospitals, instead of by orderlies, soon proved the wisdom of Mr. Fripp's advice.

I must place on record my high appreciation of the fine staff of Medical Officers, Nursing Sisters, Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and men, whose de-

voted work was largely instrumental in making the hospital a success. From all ranks I received most loyal support and help; and the behaviour of the orderlies (the majority of whom belonged to the St. John Ambulance Brigade) was exemplary.

Where one and all of the staff did such good work it is really a difficult matter to mention names. The reputations of such men as Mr. Alfred Fripp, Dr. J. W. Washbourn, and Mr. Raymond Johnson are too great to need comment, but I trust I may be allowed to express my admiration of

the services they rendered to the sick and wounded, and to the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital Committee.

The demand for Mr. F. Newland Pedley's services are a testimony to his skill as a dental surgeon. He unfortunately was compelled to return to England at a somewhat early period of the campaign.



I. Y. H., DEELFONTEIN.



I. Y. H., DEELFONTEIN : STAFF.

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

Mr. L. Vernon Cargill, the Ophthalmic Surgeon, not only did invaluable work for our hospital, but as he was the only eye specialist in this part of South Africa, his services were in constant request, and on many occasions he had to travel to other places to see urgent cases. His presence during the campaign was of immense benefit to a large number of officers and men who suffered from diseases or wounds of the eye.



I. Y. H., DEELFONTEIN.

Mr. Hamilton A. Ballance maintained his high reputation as a surgeon, and a large number of operations were performed by him with success.

Mr. William Turner, a rising London surgeon, was selected to proceed to Maitland Camp to inaugurate and take charge of the Mackenzie's Farm Hospital, which, greatly owing to his skill and energy, gained a high reputation.

Mr. J. Hall Edwards, who came out as Chief of the Rontgen Ray Department, is well known as an eminent specialist in this branch of surgery. His remarkable skill in localising bullets enabled the surgeons in many cases to remove them and alleviate suffering.

## LIEUT.-COL. SLOGGETT'S REPORT.

On Mr. Ballance leaving for England, Dr. A. Elliott became Senior Civilian Medical Officer ; he had already taken over the important position of Senior Consulting Physician when Dr. Washbourn went to Pretoria. An exceptionally clever physician, and one who never spared himself in his endeavours to

mitigate suffering, it would be impossible to over-estimate Dr. Elliott's services to the hospital. More especially did his administrative capacity show itself when during my compulsory absence he was left in charge of affairs. Mr. A. P. Parker succeeded Mr. Ballance as Senior Consulting Surgeon when that gentleman went to England, and held that appointment during the time that much fighting was taking place in the neighbourhood, when the largest number of wounded were brought to the hospital. He proved himself a skilful and successful operator.

Mr. Barclay Black held the very important post of Sanitary Officer to the



I. Y. H., DEELFONTEIN : NURSING STAFF.



I.Y.H., DEELFONTEIN : BATH-HOUSE.

camp. This promising Officer has, I am glad to say, received his Commission in the Royal Army Medical Corps. He was of great value to me as Staff Officer, and did excellent work in assisting to establish the Pretoria Hospital.

Of the remaining members of the staff, *i.e.*, the Junior Medical Officers and Dressers, it is sufficient to say

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

that they one and all justified the high opinion that we had formed of them.

The work of the Nursing Sisters, especially during the enteric season, was of a most trying and onerous character, and it is only due to them to say that the low death-rate of this hospital, and the successful recovery of so many seemingly hopeless cases, is to be attributed in a great measure to their devotion. This admirable system of nursing was carried out under the superintendence of Miss Fisher, whose tact and kindness gained the esteem of all.

Of the Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and men I cannot speak in too high terms of praise. My thanks should be especially given to Sergeant-Major C. R. Williams, the Regimental Sergeant-Major, to whose zeal and smart-



I. Y. H., DEELFONTEIN.

ness the excellent discipline which was kept up was chiefly due. Sergeant-Major Cemery was detailed to the important duty of Steward, and his training in the Army gave him special advantage in obtaining and distributing the stores.

Before closing my remarks on the staff, I must particularly mention Staff Sergeant Charles J. Davis, our Master Carpenter, to whose skill and hard work we entirely owe the excellent state of repair in which the hospital was kept. Staff Sergeant Davis not only put up a number of the huts himself, but also built the chapel and other buildings, and his services were of the highest value. Unfortunately on the eve of sailing for England last March with the rest of the staff, he was struck down by enteric fever, and lay for many months between life and death. After a long convalescence he has only latterly sufficiently recovered to be able to proceed to England.

## LIEUT.-COL. SLOGGETT'S REPORT.

The equipment of the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital, Deelfontein, was of such a highly modern character, and of such a unique description, that a few brief notes about it may not be out of place. With Mr. Fripp's guidance, and that of Dr. Washbourn in co-operation with him, the Committee were able to make a selection of equipment and stores unrivalled for completeness in the history of war hospitals. Certainly no base hospital ever sent abroad before contained in its component parts every essential for its own working, so as to be practically independent of extraneous aid. All the elements for success had been most carefully thought out and provided for by the Committee. It is not too much



I. Y. H., DEELFONTEIN.

to say that it was due in great measure to this combination of an excellent staff and highly modern equipment that this Yeomanry Hospital gained its reputation for efficiency.

**HUTS.**—The huts—fifteen in all—were of two classes, English and Colonial. There were six of the former. They were larger than the Colonial huts; were well made, and particularly suitable for a climate such as this, with great variations of temperature. They were well lighted and ventilated. The windows were very large, the top third swung inwards and a receiving frame passed the fresh air upwards, thus avoiding a draught. Each of these huts was fitted to house thirty-four patients comfortably. Abutting sheds for all utensils, &c., were added afterwards, thus allowing the ward to be free from all articles not actually in use, and consequently always neat and clean.

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.



I. Y. H., DEELFONTEIN: OPERATION THEATRE.

The dimensions of the English huts were as follows:— Three were 88 feet long by 21 feet wide; two were 76 feet long by 18 feet 6 inches wide, and one was 80 feet long by 20 feet wide; the height in all cases being 8 feet to eaves and 15 feet to ridge. One hut, the 'Sherwood Rangers,' given by Lord and Lady Galway, was of su-

perior quality and slightly different make, and was used as an Officers' Ward.

The nine Colonial huts, though they had many points of recommendation, did not altogether equal the English. They were smaller, with roofs and walls of less elaborate design. The windows were different and not so satisfactory either as regards light or ventilation. They measured 64 feet long by 16 feet wide; in height 8 feet to the eaves and 14 feet to the ridge. The advantage of the Colonial huts was that they were made locally in sections, and could be very rapidly put together.

SISTERS' QUARTERS consisted of four huts divided into two cubicles, a mess hut, a kitchen, and a bathroom.

TORTOISE TENTS.  
—There were twenty



I. Y. H., DEELFONTEIN: DISPENSARY.



## LIEUT.-COL. SLOGGETT'S REPORT.

of these tents, each with ample room for ten beds. I consider them superior to army pattern marquees, principally on account of their lightness, and that they are not so easily blown down.

**OPERATING THEATRE.**—This was part of a composite building fitted out at one end for an operating theatre and Röntgen-ray room, and at the other for a dispensary. The theatre was painted white, lighted from the roof as well as from six windows in the walls, and heated by oil stoves. Water was laid on and electric light used. The raise-and-lower table, instruments and medical and surgical equipment were specially selected, of the latest patterns, and made by good London firms. Wide doorways allowed the bearers to pass in and out easily. The



I. Y. H., DEELFONTEIN: DAIRY.

“Office,” as the room next to the theatre was called, contained all the surgical stores, appliances, dressings, &c.

**RÖNTGEN-RAY DEPARTMENT.**—This was under Mr. J. Hall Edwards' supervision, who personally fitted up the apparatus, and to whose valuable services I have already testified. This department, which had done such admirable work, was included in one large room. The plant consisted of a ten-inch coil, Mackenzie-Davidson localising apparatus, storage batteries, screens, plates, chemicals, &c. The current was supplied by a six horse-power oil engine and a compound wound dynamo (15 ampère, 105 volt), with voltmeters, switches, &c., complete. A special shed was erected about fifty yards from X-ray room for the engine and dynamo. An account of this department will be found in Vol. III.

**DAIRY.**—This was constructed of iron and wood with concrete floor, the latter sloping so that water could run off easily. The two sterilisers were erected close

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

to the door, and surrounded by a high wall. After being in use nearly two years they are still working well.

**LAUNDRY.**—In this important branch of the hospital an enormous amount of work was done without a single hitch. It was under the control of Miss W. E. Cheeseman, to whose untiring energy and skilful management its success was largely due. Sergeant J. C. Sale, who performed his duties admirably, was the engineer in charge of the boiler and steam plant. This laundry was capable of washing for 600 or 700 patients. The plant consisted of an eight horse-power boiler, mangles, wringing machines, smaller boilers for clothes, large troughs, and an Equifex disinfecting stove. A galvanised iron building,



I. Y. H., DEELFONTEIN: LAUNDRY.

100 feet by 30 feet, was erected for this plant. The floor was concreted and provided with surface drainage. All clothing, linen, &c., prior to being washed, was disinfected in the Equifex stove. This stove had the special property of carrying out disinfection by means of steam *under pressure*. A temperature of 240° Fahr. is reached inside the chamber (over 30° above the ordinary boiling point of water). Articles for disinfection were subjected to steam under this pressure for about fifteen minutes. The steam was then shut off from the disinfecting chamber, and made to circulate through a series of pipes round the chamber. Drying of the contents of the chamber by the circulation of hot air was thus considerably accelerated.

**DUST DESTROYER.**—A steam destructor, specially devised by Dr. Wash-

## LIEUT.-COL. SLOGGETT'S REPORT.

bourne, proved most useful in getting rid of all the hospital rubbish. The lower part of this apparatus consisted of a large furnace, into the upper part of which was thrown the rubbish, which passed down between bars of iron to the lower part. Surrounding the furnace was a capacious water-jacket, and on the top a forced-draught apparatus, which was worked most ingeniously. The burning rubbish boiled the water in the jacket, and the steam thus produced increased the draught in the furnace at practically no cost of fuel whatever, and ensured a more rapid combustion of the rubbish.



I. Y. H., DEELFONTEIN: DUST DESTRUCTOR.

**FIRE STATION.**—This was situated at the end of the general stores, and was provided with hand pumps, buckets, hose and axes. Fortunately the services of the fire brigade were not required.



I. Y. H., DEELFONTEIN.

**FILTERS AND WATER SUPPLY.**—The excellent water supply was, as I said before, one of the factors which determined the choice of Deelfontein as the site of the hospital. The water was pumped up from a well situated about half a mile from the camp. All water for drinking purposes was pumped through two large filters to a special tank, whence it was distributed in pipes all over the camp. The filtration was carried out by two large Pasteur-Chamberlain filters, each 16 feet long, and each containing 1000 porcelain 'candles.' Water percolated through the filters, and passed into a hermetically sealed chamber below, from which it could be drawn by means of an  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pipe, and then driven into

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

receiving tanks situated in different parts of the hospital. There were four large bath-rooms—one for the patients, one for the orderlies, one immediately behind the Sisters' quarters for their exclusive use, and one for the sick officers built close to the 'Sherwood Rangers' ward. In addition to these—which have no warm water carried to them—there is the Russian bath, which has simply been invaluable as a therapeutic agent. It stood next to the laundry, and the steam from the engine not being all required for working the laundry was carried through iron pipes into the bath. Thus a constant supply of both steam and hot water could be obtained. There were two cooling rooms, and a plunge bath 8 feet by 5 feet—built of concrete. The Russian bath—the only one, besides



I. Y. H., DEELFONTEIN : CARPENTERS' SHOP.

that at the Yeomanry Hospital at Pretoria, used in a military hospital during this campaign—was planned by Staff Sergeant R. Hales Smith, whose skill as a masseur was of great benefit and comfort to many sufferers.

A SODA-WATER machine, known as 'No. 2 Compact,' was erected in a special building. It was capable of turning out an almost unlimited supply every day, and worked without a hitch. Filtered water only was used in its manufacture, thus ensuring a pure supply of soda water, a very essential matter where so much filthy water is used for this purpose, and undoubtedly a common source of enteric infection. The carbonic acid tubes were all sent out from England as required.

BEDSTEADS were all spring bedsteads of the latest and best pattern. A number of these were of the Lawson-Tait pattern, which has been largely adopted by the leading hospitals at home.

## LIEUT.-COL. SLOGGETT'S REPORT.

I am thankful to say that we lost very few members of our staff by death. In addition to the sad fatal accident to Vassie already mentioned, the deaths of Dr. R. T. Fitzhugh, Mr. C. B. Sells, Sergeant F. Phillips, Private J. Harvey, Private J. V. L. Barrett, and Sergeant C. E. Willmore are the only ones to record.

Before I close my report I wish to put on record my keen appreciation of the kindly help given me at all times by Mr. J. G. Hamilton, the Honorary Civilian Director and Treasurer, whose untiring labours in connection with our hospitals few could realise unless they had been associated with him in this work.

The tact and kindness of our Chaplain, the Rev. J. Blackbourne, made him



I. Y. H., DEELFONTEIN: CEMETERY.

popular with all ranks, and he will ever live in the grateful recollection of old Deelfontein as 'our Bishop.'

It is extremely gratifying to look back and realise that during the thirteen months of the existence of the hospital there was no friction or unpleasantness of any kind. The whole staff from the highest to the lowest rank, worked cordially together, and by the loyal discharge of their duties maintained the high reputation of the hospital of which they were so proud.

In conclusion, I beg to thank most warmly the Chairman and members of the Imperial Yeomanry Hospitals Committee for their kind support and encouragement under all circumstances, which so materially lightened the burden of my duties.

(Signed) A. T. SLOGGETT, *Colonel.*

*Deelfontein, Cape Colony, Feb. 17th, 1902.*

## REPORT OF

WILLIAM TURNER, M.S. LOND., F.R.C.S.,

*Medical Officer in Charge, Mackenzie's Farm, Maitland, near Cape Town.*

THE Committee having decided to open a hospital at Mackenzie's Farm, Maitland, on similar lines to their other hospitals, I was detailed from Deelfontein by Colonel Sloggett, R.A.M.C., C.M.G., Commandant Imperial Yeomanry Hospital, with a detachment consisting of Dr. Handson, Mr. Thornton, three Sisters, a Wardmaid, N.C.O.'s and men, to proceed to Cape Town, to equip and open a hospital there. We arrived on August 2nd, 1900, and found the huts already erected which were to form the nucleus of the hospital.

*Situation.* — The situation was on the northern confine of the Mackenzie's Farm Camp, then being exclusively used as a base detail camp for the Imperial Yeomanry, which adjoined Maitland Camp four and a half miles from Cape Town. The ground was flat for some half-mile all round, and consisted of four to five feet of white sand on a basis of ironstone rock; in consequence, if the rainfall was excessive during the wet season, the approach to the hospital was liable to be swamped, and no drainage system on ordinary lines could be attempted.

One of the huts was in use as a detention ward for the men of the Imperial Yeomanry Base Dépôt, under the care of the medical officer of the Base Dépôt. Patients from the lines were admitted to the detention ward if their ailments were slight, and they were likely to be fit for duty in a day or two without any special nursing. This arrangement was necessary on account of the distance of the camp from the General Hospitals at Woodstock and Wynberg, three and seven miles respectively, but all cases of serious illness and accident requiring hospital treatment proper were transferred to either of these hospitals by ambulance. To obviate these difficulties our hospital was started. The front (south aspect) looked out towards Mackenzie's Farm Camp, behind which rose the majestic heights of Table Mountain, as shown in photograph on page 28.

*Date of Opening.* — On August 15th, 1900, Surgeon-General Supple, Principal Medical Officer of the Base, and Surgeon-General McNamara, Principal Medical Officer of the Lines of Communication, having made a thorough inspection, passed it as a base hospital with fifty beds.

## MR. WILLIAM TURNER'S REPORT.

At this period the object of the hospital was to admit patients from the Imperial Yeomanry Camp only; but it being considered advisable to concentrate all the Imperial Yeomanry invalids arriving at Cape Town, whether from up-country, Beira, Durban, or England, the hospital was gradually enlarged until we had full accommodation and equipment for 150 patients.

The staff accommodation in the hospital was always liable to be encroached upon by details of all ranks from the Imperial Yeomanry Hospitals up-country or from home, waiting either passage to England or orders for the front.

In November, Mr. Arthur Evans and twenty-three non-commissioned officers and men, of the Field Hospital, Surgeon-Dresser Richards, and two nursing sisters were with us nearly a week.

Owing to the outbreak of enteric fever in December 1900, two more portable huts for patients were obtained from the Royal Engineers, and the general arrangement of the beds altered.

*Difficulties produced by Climate.*—The wet season was well advanced by the time we were in full working order; but a great deal of difficulty was experienced in keeping the tents intact during the heavy storms that occurred at this time, and later in the well-known 'South-Easters' of the hot

weather. This was owing to the difficulty of making the tent-pegs hold in the sand and rock. The huts, however, sheltered the tents considerably from the south-easters; but a severe north-west gale on October 13th was most disastrous, the tents being exposed to the full fury of the storm; and finally about eight o'clock in the evening a stronger gust than any during the day swept over the hospital, and in one minute practically the whole of the tents were torn to pieces or completely wrecked (see photos, pp. 95 and 97). Only one marquee could be used that night, and all the blankets, mattresses, &c., were soaked by the rain. Happily no one was hurt, and although the men were all wet, no evils results followed. On this occasion there were 149 patients in hospital, only 43 being in the huts.

*Recreation for Convalescent Patients.*—Concerts were arranged by the staff and



I. Y. H., MAITLAND: RESULT OF A STORM.

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

patients every week or fortnight, and later the Cavalry Dépôt Band from Maitland Camp played in the grounds every week.

A few friends living in Cape Town and district were kind enough to visit the hospital regularly, bringing flowers, fruit, eggs, &c., for the patients (which were always distributed by the Sister on duty), and at Christmas three excellent teas were given to all the patients and staff, one of these entertainments being provided by the children of Maitland and Salt River. The monotony of the life in hospital was thus much relieved, and all that was done to this end was very much appreciated by the men.

*Visiting Days.*—Patients' friends were allowed to visit them twice a week.

In January 1901 plague broke out in Cape Town, and the civil authorities built a hospital 600 yards to the north of our camp. At the same time the Kaffir location was placed between us and Maitland Railway Station to the north-west, and the Plague Contact Camps between the two.

In March the General ordered the removal of the Imperial Yeomanry details from Mackenzie's Farm Camp to Green Point, and decided to close Mackenzie's Farm Hospital on the date arranged by the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital Committee, March 31st, 1901. The hospital was then handed over to the civil authorities to be used for cases of plague among Europeans.

*Return to England.*—The staff of the hospital returned to England in the *Oratava*, leaving Cape Town on April 5th, 1901.

*Health of Staff.*—The health of the hospital staff was wonderfully good, the only cases of serious illness being two cases of enteric fever, one an orderly working in the enteric hut. One of the officer's servants developed enteric fever on board ship. Otherwise all the illness has been of a trivial character, and only entailed absence from duty for one or two days.

*Structure.*—The hospital consisted of huts, marquees, bell tents, and one tortoise tent. Two of the huts were raised on piles, which reached down to the rock beneath. They were all built of corrugated iron, lined with wood.

One was divided into four by partitions, and was three clear feet above the surface level of the sand. This hut was 104 feet 8 inches long and 16 feet 7 inches wide; 8 feet 9 inches high at the sides, 13 feet at the centre. It was built by contract in portions, so as to be portable, and was ventilated by openings between the roof and sides—as well, of course, as by windows. It contained an operating theatre, a ward for surgical cases, a small one for the use of officers, and a small mess-room for convalescent patients.

The second hut was also built at Cape Town, but was not portable or built in sections. It was 60 feet 10½ inches long, and 17 feet 3 inches broad; height, 8 feet. This was ventilated by an opening running the whole length of the centre



## MR. WILLIAM TURNER'S REPORT.

of the roof, with moveable trap-doors to open or shut. The windows were sliding, not swinging, as in the other huts. This hut certainly ventilated better than any other I saw in use in South Africa ; but, of course, it was not portable.

Both these huts had extra frames over all the windows, open or shut, and self-shutting outer doors, covered with mosquito netting to keep out the flies as far as possible. This arrangement proved a great success.

Each hut used had two out-houses attached—one for pantry, the others for sanitary purposes.

The hospital further contained one bath-room, with six-foot bath, with cold water laid on.

One marquee fitted up as a lavatory tent, with four hip baths, washing basins, &c.

One hut as a kitchen, with a cooking range and four Soyer's boilers, two of which were used for ordinary cooking, and two for boiling all milk and water used for drinking purposes.

One hut partitioned off into a dispensary, a general store, and a pack store.

One small hut for a linen store.

There was no laundry on the premises, as washing was done by contract, by a firm in Cape Town.

The marquees were of the army pattern, and were floored. Of these, two were set apart for cases requiring special diet on account of the condition of their teeth.

The bell tents, also floored, were used chiefly for special or infectious cases, and also used for storing paraffin, as surgical casualty tent, mortuary, and police tent.

Iron bedsteads were used in the huts and marquees, and trestle beds in the bell tents.

One tortoise tent, used as a recreation-room, with a piano, writing materials, paper, &c.

One portable hot-water boiler was supplied by the Army Ordnance Department, capable of holding about fifteen gallons.



I. Y. H., MAITLAND : RESULT OF A STORM.

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

When the hospital was increased to 150 beds, two more portable huts, in sections, were put up by the Royal Engineers.

The distribution of beds was as follows :—

Hut A, nineteen and four in officers' ward	...	19 and 4 officers.
Hut B, twenty-two	... ..	22
Nine marquees, eight in each	... ..	72
Six bell tents	... ..	18
		181 and 4 officers.

And later :—

Hut A	... ..	19	} Used for enteric cases only.
Hut B	... ..	18	
Hut C	... ..	21	
Hut D	... ..	24	
		82	
Seven marquees	... ..	56	
Four bell tents	... ..	12	
		150 and 4 officers.	

*Accommodation of Staff.*—The medical officers' quarters consisted of :—

A five-roomed hut of army pattern, two rooms of which were reserved for office work.

A marquee was used as a mess tent.

A small corrugated iron kitchen, which supplied not only the officers of the hospital, but also the sick officers. If more beds for officers were wanted, bell tents were pitched.

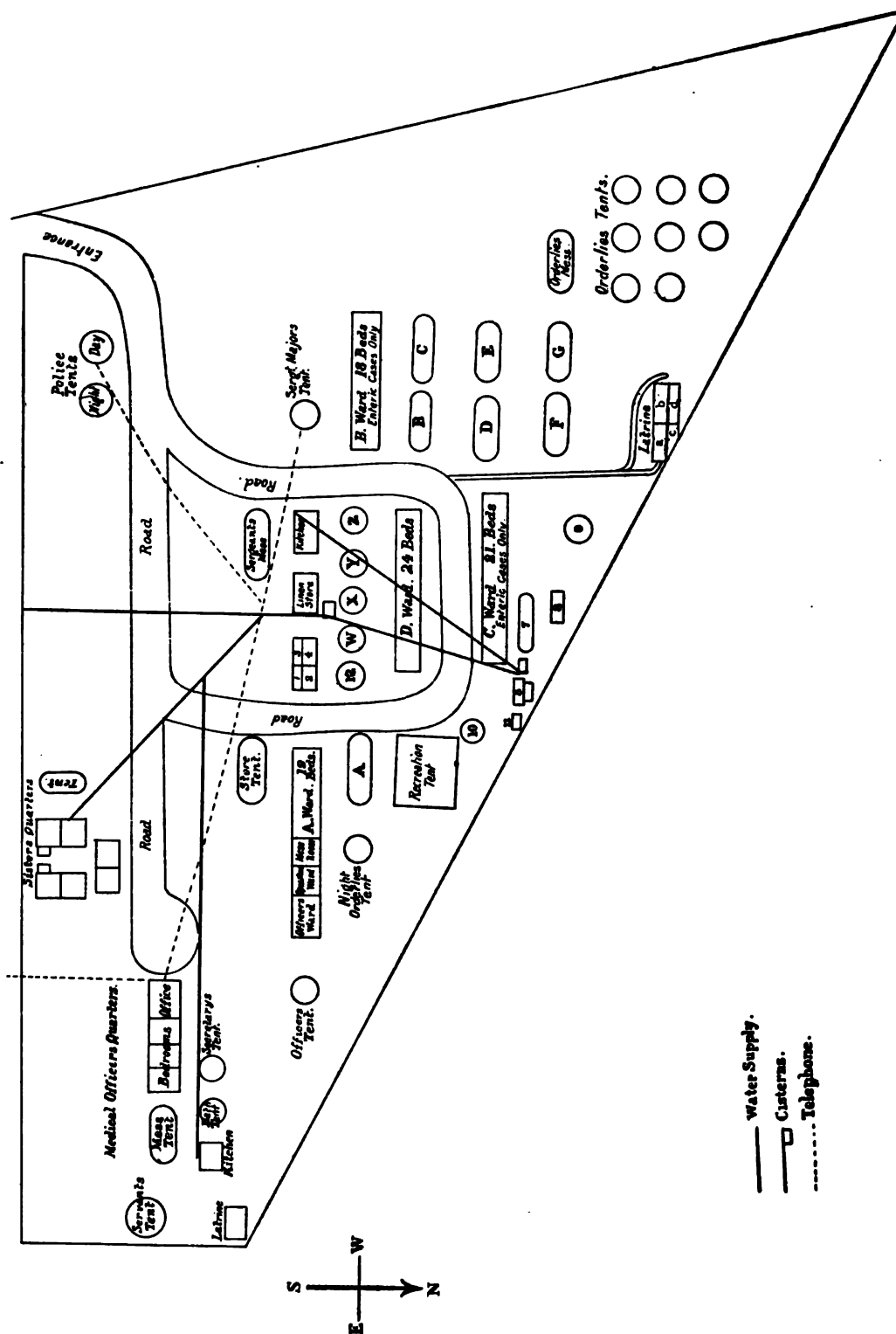
The nursing sisters were housed in an English six-roomed hut, made by Messrs. Boulton & Paul of Norwich, one room being used as a sitting-room, one as a kitchen, and a third as a bedroom for the wardmaid. A marquee was added when the number of sisters had to be increased.

The non-commissioned officers and men slept in eleven bell tents, with two marquees for mess purposes.

*Water.*—Water was laid on from the Cape Town Water Works into the hospital. All water was boiled and cooled before drinking.

*Sanitation.*—All rubbish and refuse from kitchens, &c., was collected and burnt in open fires.

All solid refuse not burnable—*i.e.*, tins, bottles, &c.—was placed in pits dug a quarter of a mile from the hospital, where no filtration could take place towards



I. Y. H., MACKENZIE'S FARM, MAITLAND: PLAN OF CAMP.

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

any part of the hospital or camp; these pits were kept well covered with carbolic acid powder or chloride of lime.

All slop-water was carried out of hospital grounds in buckets, and treated in the same manner.

All excreta from latrines was removed by H.M. Government contractors twice daily and burnt.

Excreta from enteric patients, fluid and solid, was kept in one in twenty carbolic acid lotion for twenty-four hours and then burnt, and the utensils belonging to enteric huts were kept in 20 per cent. solution of izal.

Sanitas powder was used in the latrines, and chloride of lime sprinkled daily on the sand around the kitchens to prevent the plague of flies.

*Infected Linen.*—Infected linen from enteric or dysenteric patients, &c., was placed in 20 per cent. izal solution for twelve hours, dried in the sun, and then washed.

Mattresses, blankets, &c., not washable, were sent to No. 5 General Hospital, Woodstock, and were disinfected by the steam disinfecter when required.

A staff of five refugees from the Rand and six blacks looked after all this work, as well as assisting in the kitchens, and in the scrubbing and keeping clean of wards and camp.

*Staff.*—The staff of the hospital was composed as follows :—

- (1) Three medical officers, of whom one was daily on orderly duty : Mr. William Turner, Dr. Handson, Mr. Thornton.  
One civilian secretary, Mr. Irving Albery.
- (2) Four nursing sisters, of whom one looked after the linen and house-keeping, and assisted in the wards when required. Two were employed on day and one on night duty. Later, when two huts had enteric patients, and two extra sisters were lent to the hospital by the military authorities, three sisters were on day and two on night duty.
- (3) Ten non-commissioned officers and eighteen men, as follows :—  
One sergeant-major,  
One clerk,  
One compounder,  
One quartermaster-sergeant and corporal under him,  
One corporal in charge of transport and pack stores,  
One corporal in charge of officers' mess,  
Two police corporals—one on day duty, one on night,  
One ward master,

## MR. WILLIAM TURNER'S REPORT.

Sixteen orderlies—three on day duty and one on night in enteric huts, three on day duty in other huts and only one at night, and one on day duty in charge of tents—sixteen in all,  
Two cooks, one to hospital, one to officers' mess,

besides one wardmaid, two officers' servants, and two grooms.

All patients, non-commissioned officers, and men of the staff, were supplied with food from the hospital kitchen. All sick officers and nursing sisters, from the officers' mess kitchen.

*Diets.*—The diets used in hospital were:—

- (1) Convalescent:—This hospital being 'non-dieted,' rations were drawn and served out as below:—

1¼ lbs. bread,  
¾ lb. meat, or ½ lb bacon, or ¼ lb. cheese,  
2 ozs. butter,  
4 ozs. jam,  
1 pint stout,  
1 rice or sago pudding,  
1½ pints of tea or coffee,  
½ lb. potatoes and fresh vegetables according to the supply, at least four times a week.

Fish was supplied by contract once a week.

- (2) Milk:—As above; but no meat, vegetables or stout, unless ordered as extras.  
(3) Milk only:—Three pints milk, one pint of beef tea.



I. Y. H., MATTLAND.

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

- (4) Special diet:—For cases unable to eat solid food on account of the condition of the teeth, practically No. 2 with fish or minced chicken. Everything else was ordered on the extra diet sheet.

Milk was supplied twice daily by a milkman in Maitland by special contract through the Army Service Corps, and this was boiled directly it was received.

All the staff drew rations according to the army scale, which was supplemented by fish twice a week, green vegetables, and a few extras for the officers' mess.

*Number of Patients.*—The hospital was almost exclusively used for the Imperial Yeomen, as follows:—

<i>Officers.</i> —Imperial Yeomanry	...	...	...	29	
Imperial Yeomanry Scouts	...	...	...	1	
Imperial Yeomanry Hospital Staff	...	...	...	4	
				<hr/>	34
<i>N.C.O.'s and Men.</i> —Imperial Yeomanry	...	...	...	977	
Regulars	...	...	...	6	
New Zealand Mounted Rifles	...	...	...	1	
Ceylon Mounted Infantry	...	...	...	8	
Brabant's Horse	...	...	...	1	
Imperial Yeomanry Hospital Staff	...	...	...	44	
				<hr/>	1082
					<hr/>
Making grand total of	...	...	...		1066

Of these:—

- 865 were invalided to England;
- 25 were granted sick furlough;
- 160 were returned to duty;
- 5 were transferred to Wynberg at closing of hospital;
- 8 remained under the care of P.M.O. Maitland;
- 8 died.

---

1066

*Names of the Staff.*—The following were attached to the hospital for duty:—

		From	To
Medical officers:	Mr. Wm. Turner, M.S. Lond.	Aug., 1900	March, 1901
"	Dr. L. Handson, M.B.B.S.		
	Lond.	...	...
"	Mr. E. N. Thornton	...	...
Civilian Secretary,	Mr. Irving Albery	...	...

## MR. WILLIAM TURNER'S REPORT.

					From	To
Sisters :	Stevenson, A.N.S.R.	...	...	...	Aug., 1900	Jan., 1901
	„ Cable,	„	...	...	„	„
	„ Cooper,	„	...	...	„	„
	„ Rogers, M.	„	...	...	Sept., 1900	Oct., 1900
	„ Johnson, G.	„	...	...	Oct., 1900	„
	„ Talbot, B. J.	„	...	...	„	March, 1901
	„ Rogers, G.	„	...	...	Jan., 1901	„
	„ Tillott, G.	„	...	...	„	„
	„ Timbrell, A.	„	...	...	„	„
	„ Sutton, M.	„	...	...	Feb., 1901	„
	„ Mitchell, J. P., C.N.S....	...	...	...	„	„
Ward Maid,	Mrs. Wilson, M.	...	...	...	Aug., 1900	„

Imperial Yeomanry Hospital, Imperial Yeomanry Field Hospital and Bearer Company, Staff:—

Sergeant-Major Ainge, A.	...	...	...	Aug., 1900	...	March, 1901
Sergeant Smith, H. J.	...	...	...	„	...	„
Corporal Price, J.	...	...	...	„	...	„
Lance-Corporal Groves, E. R.	...	...	...	„	...	Jan., 1901
Private Lofts, C. M.	...	...	...	„	...	„
Sergeant Slater	...	...	...	„	...	Oct., 1900
Private Leyman	...	...	...	„	...	March, 1901
„ Wragg, J.	...	...	...	„	...	„
„ Slater	...	...	...	„	...	Sept., 1900
Corporal Macfarlane, G.	...	...	...	Sept., 1900	...	March, 1901
Private Stevenson, J. W.	...	...	...	„	...	Oct., 1900
Private Cooke, H.	...	...	...	„	...	„
„ Sears, A.	...	...	...	„	...	„
„ Burrows, G. H.	...	...	...	„	...	March, 1901
Corporal Weston, S. F. B.	...	...	...	„	...	„
„ Livermore, A.	...	...	...	„	...	„
„ Cox	...	...	...	„	...	Jan., 1901
Private Taylor, S....	...	...	...	„	...	March, 1901
„ Fink	...	...	...	Oct., 1900	...	„
„ Creedon (Masseur)	...	...	...	„	...	Feb., 1901
„ King	...	...	...	„	...	Nov., 1900
„ Ashford	...	...	...	„	...	March, 1901
„ Saltmarsh...	...	...	...	„	...	Nov., 1900

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

					From	To
Private Smith, H....	...	...	...	...	Nov., 1900	Jan., 1901
„ Swallow, E.	...	...	...	...	„	March, 1901
„ Knight, F. B.	...	...	...	...	„	Jan., 1901
„ Uzzell, W. J.	...	...	...	...	„	„
„ Ferguson, A.	...	...	...	...	„	„
„ Holmes, R.	...	...	...	...	„	„
„ Collett, J.	..	...	...	...	„	Dec., 1900
„ Waldegrave, F. J.	...	...	...	...	Jan., 1901	March, 1901
„ Cramphorn, W.	...	...	...	...	„	„
„ Clayton, T.	...	...	...	...	„	„
„ Beddows, J.	...	...	...	...	„	„
„ Anderson, W.	...	...	...	...	Feb., 1901	„
„ Brown, W.	...	...	...	...	„	„
„ King, J.	...	...	...	...	„	„
„ Boam, H. M.	...	...	...	...	March, 1901	„
Corporal Dilworth, G.	...	...	...	...	Feb., 1901	„

## IMPERIAL YEOMEN.

Batt.	Compy.	No.	Rank and Name.	From	To
12	42	5787	Sergt. Claridge	Aug., 1900	March, 1901
14	55	10009	Lance-Corporal Coghill, J.	„	Sept., 1900
8	23	2675	Tpr. Turner, J.	„	March, 1901
Base Dépôt		13652	„ Green, F. J.	„	Oct., 1900
10	40	7960	„ Duck, W.	„	March, 1901
20	78	15627	Sergt. Churchyard, F. G.	„	„
15	58	—	Tpr. Greenaway	Sept., 1900	Dec., 1900
15	58	6206	„ Payne	„	Sept., 1900
20	72	15897	„ Elston, F. J.	„	„
—	74	15203	„ Smith, R. H.	„	Oct., 1900
18	65	15531	„ White, F.	„	March, 1901
14	—	11448	„ Stocks, C.	Oct., 1900	Oct., 1900
Base Dépôt		13649	„ Grayburn	„	Jan., 1901
11	33	4398	„ Handcock, A. R.	„	Nov., 1900
I.Y. Scouts		20	„ Porter, S.	„	Jan., 1901
Base Dépôt		13688	„ Kirby	Nov., 1900	„
5	16	7249	„ Farley, J.	„	March, 1901
8	12	3487	„ Smith, W.	Jan., 1901	„
3	9	522	Corpl. Illingworth	„	Feb., 1901



## MR. WILLIAM TURNER'S REPORT.

Batt.	Compy.	No.	Rank and Name.	From	To
10	40	8001	Tpr. Nicholls, W.	Jan., 1901	March, 1901
9	31	8187	Lance-Corporal Waite, F.	Feb., 1901	"
9	30	4111	Tpr. Ford, W. E.	"	"
20	79	16031	Corpl. Jackson, H. D. J.	"	Feb., 1901
Brabant's Horse	2		Tpr. Glenister, S. E.	Aug., 1900	Oct., 1901

*Chaplains.*—Church of England—Mr. Price.

Mr. Eedes.

Mr. Hoare.

Mr. Pentreath, Principal Chaplain.

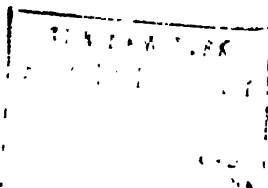
Roman Catholic—Father O'Reilly.

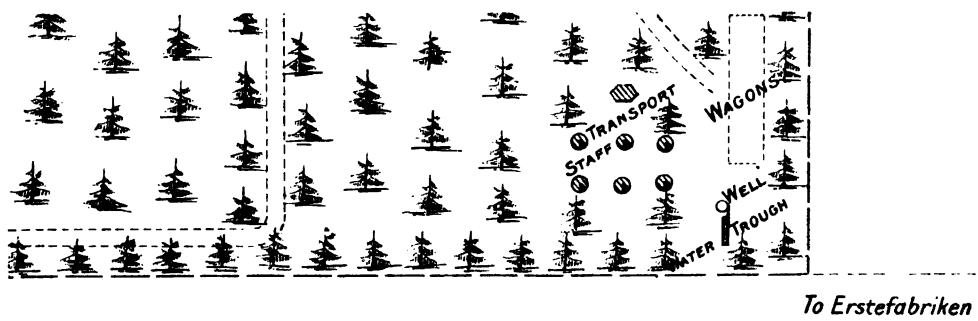
I cannot bring this short account of the hospital to a close without mentioning with gratitude the unfailing kindness and courtesy extended to us by the military authorities.

(Signed) WILLIAM TURNER.



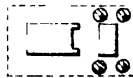
EARL AND COUNTESS ROBERTS.





HOCKEY GROUND

DAY SISTERS  
QUARTERS



REPORT OF  
SURGEON-MAJOR C. R. KILKELLY, C.M.G. (*Colonel, South Africa*),  
*1st Batt. Grenadier Guards,*  
*Principal Medical Officer, Transvaal Yeomanry Hospitals.*

PRETORIA HOSPITAL.

THE first stage of the war was over in June, 1900, yet owing to the amount of sickness, the result of the enteric epidemic at Bloemfontein, an additional hospital for the Imperial Yeomanry was rapidly organized by the Committee in London and sent out to South Africa in July, 1900. Its equipment reached Cape Town towards the end of July, and, together with the equipment purchased in South Africa, was sent off as expeditiously as possible to Pretoria. The staff went on at once to Deelfontein, and for a short time did duty in the Deelfontein Hospital, enabling the doctors and sisters of that hospital to obtain a short and well-earned respite from their labours. The staff later on proceeded to Pretoria, as transport became available.

At first Mr. Barnato's house in Barnato Park, Johannesburg, was to have been the site of the hospital, but owing to various circumstances the hospital was sent on to Pretoria.

Early in August Mr. J. G. Hamilton went there to obtain a suitable site for it, and after consultation with the authorities decided to take over Mr. Beckett's house and grounds in Arcadia. Possession of Mr. Beckett's house was obtained on the 7th of August, and the stores, tents, and staff arrived shortly afterwards. The Buffs, who were encamped not far off, very kindly lent us large parties of men, 100 at a time, to help us. They were of great use, and enabled us to clear the ground, burn the grass off the veldt, and pitch our marquees in a few days, a far shorter time than we could have otherwise done.

All our staff having arrived and all our arrangements for 200 beds having been completed on August 18th, the Countess Roberts, accompanied by Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, in the presence of a large assembly of officers and civilians, declared the hospital open on that date.

Mr. Beckett's premises consisted of a large house with stables situated in about 150 acres of ground on the southern slope of a kopje, a part of the Magalies-

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

berg Range. The eastern half of the grounds was planted with young trees, whilst the western half was open veldt. The whole area was enclosed with barbed wire. It lay about two miles east of Pretoria, at an elevation some three or four hundred feet higher than Pretoria. It was an ideal spot for a hospital, as it was high open ground, easily drained, close to a water supply, a main road and railway. In the valley below the railway ran east to Delagoa Bay, and immediately across the railway line Nos. 2 and 7 General Hospitals were situated. On the railway near No. 7 General Hospital, about a mile distant from us, a special siding was made available for the entraining and detraining of invalids. On the opposite side of the valley the hills rose to a considerable height.



ENTRANCE I. Y. H., PRETORIA.

The hospital consisted of Mr. Beckett's private house, a number of tents and a few iron buildings. The total accommodation was sufficient for 560 fully equipped beds. About eighty beds were set apart for officers. In the house there were seven rooms for sick officers, containing in the aggregate twenty-nine beds, and one room for men containing eighteen beds. The latter was kept for medical and surgical cases requiring special treatment. One of the rooms in the upper storey was fitted up as an operating-room, and the adjacent room was used for surgical instruments and appliances. A room on the lower floor was used as a bacteriological and chemical laboratory. The hall was used as a reading-room. The conservatory served as a mess-room for the medical staff and any sick officers who were able to attend, an arrangement which was very much appreciated by

## SURGEON-MAJOR KILKELLY'S REPORT.

them, but owing to which we often had to cater for as many as sixty dining members.

The rest of the house was used for kitchens, store-rooms, bath-rooms, commandant's and matron's offices, and medical officers' room. The verandahs of the house were used by patients who were able to sit up. A large outlying building at the back of the house was converted into a linen and hardware stores, a dairy, and an X-ray room. Behind this building the electric plant was installed, which supplied electric light to the whole camp; each tent had a light, and about twenty lights were distributed throughout the grounds. The X-rays were worked also by means of resistance coils and an electrolytic interruptor from this source.



I. Y. H., PRETORIA : DAIRY.

The tents were pitched in the grounds. The men's tents were grouped into :—Medical, Enteric, Surgical, and General Sections. In the Medical Section there were thirty tents, in the General Section seventeen, each tent containing six beds. Three tents for cases of enteric fever and three for cases of dysentery, each tent containing four beds, were set apart for officers. Four 'I. E. P.' (Indian European Private) tents, each containing four beds, and two bell tents with one bed in each, were reserved for officers who were sufficiently recovered to join the officers' mess, and who did not require special nursing; this arrangement was subject to slight changes as certain sections had to be increased or diminished to meet the requirements of such diseases as were most prevalent. The accompanying plan shows the general arrangement of the camp. It will be observed that the mortuary, latrines, refuse pits, receptacles for soiled linen, enteric boilers, &c., were

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

in a group to the south-west of the camp. Between the Medical, General, and Surgical Sections, and convenient to each were iron buildings, used for cook-houses, lavatory, and bath-houses (including a Russian steam bath), dispensary, quartermaster's office, provision stores, ordnance clothing store, pack store for patients' kits, &c. To the north of the General and Surgical Sections were placed a group of tents and three iron buildings, which afforded accommodation to N.C.O.'s and men of the hospital staff, a sergeants' mess, kitchen and lavatory. Still further



I. Y. H., PRETORIA: TRANSPORT LINES AND SISTERS' QUARTERS (REITZ'S HOUSE).

north were shelters for the Kaffirs employed in the hospital, together with one tent containing six beds and used as a Kaffir hospital.

With the exception of the enteric fever section which consisted of hospital marquees, all the tents were of the 'I. E. P.' pattern, and were arranged in groups of threes to form 'wards' of eighteen beds. The porches in front of the doorways were covered in and formed covered ways from one tent to another without interfering with the air spaces between the adjacent tents. The enteric fever section was situated below and south of Medical Section, from which it was divided by a broad avenue. It consisted of a series of separate hospital marquees. Each of these sections had one or more bell tents set apart for the



## SURGEON-MAJOR KILKELLY'S REPORT.

use of the nursing sisters, a bell tent where water was filtered and stored and a small roofed kitchen shed, 6 feet by 6 feet, containing a small range and a hot-water boiler for any special sick cooking required by the sisters. No paraffin or methylated spirits were allowed in any wards except for sterilising purposes in special surgical wards.

The medical officers occupied double-fly bell tents, pitched above the croquet lawn on the east of the house.

Two houses just outside the hospital grounds, formerly occupied by Mr Reitz, the late State Secretary, and by Mr. MacFadyean, accommodated the nursing staff. One of these houses was used by the 'day' sisters and the other by the 'night'



I. Y. H., PRETORIA: TRANSPORT LINES.

sisters. Marquees and bell tents pitched around these houses provided ample extra accommodation for the nursing staff. Both houses were fitted up with bathrooms, and in the day sisters' house there was a good mess-room and kitchen.

Local telephonic communication was established throughout the hospital at six places, viz., at each of the sisters' quarters, the Commandant's, Matron's and Quartermaster's offices, and the hospital exchange, which was in turn connected with the general exchanges in Pretoria and Johannesburg.

The Administrative Section consisted of a group of tents for an 'Orderly' room, 'Clerk's' office, 'Secretary's' office and 'Post' office.

A special group of tents was provided for the servants of the sick officers.

A large store tent, 60 feet by 30 feet, was equipped with altar, rails, &c., as a Chapel, which was used at fixed hours by all denominations.

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

The Transport lines were in the south-eastern portion of the grounds. The ambulances, general service wagons, tongas and Cape carts were drawn up in a line. The horses, mules, and donkeys were picketed out on lines between a double row of trees along the eastern boundary. A well of very good water worked by a windmill supplied all the animals with water. For our best animals a stable was built.

A combined recreation and reading-room and theatre, consisting of a large store tent 60 feet by 30 feet, and a marquee 40 feet by 25 feet pitched across one end of it, was provided on the tennis lawn south of the house. It was fitted with a stage, and supplied with piano, newspapers, books, &c., and lighted with electric light.

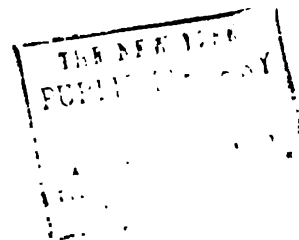


I. Y. H., PRETORIA : STAFF CHRISTY MINSTRELS.

In order to lessen the monotony of hospital life, various forms of amusement and recreation were organized. On Saturdays a military band played in the hospital grounds. Concerts were given occasionally, and in January private theatricals were organized by the staff. Golf-links, hockey and football grounds were laid out in front of the hospital.

Visitors to our hospital were numerous, apart from those who came to see sick friends. The Earl and Countess Roberts, Lord Milner, and Lord Kitchener paid several visits. Colonel Gubbins, R.A.M.C., the P.M.O. of the Pretoria District, frequently visited us officially as well as privately, and we all felt greatly indebted to him for his advice and help.

The first patients sent to us consisted of a convoy of ninety men, which arrived on August 21st, 1900, three days after we had opened. The convoy was followed by another of thirty patients on August 24th. After this the hospital





LTH-WEST.

[To face p. 113.

## SURGEON-MAJOR KILKELLY'S REPORT.

rapidly filled up and beds were opened as required until the full complement were in use.

All convoys were received on arrival by medical officers, nurses and orderlies. Each patient was carefully examined, taken to hospital, told off to the ward he was to occupy, and provided without delay with soup, milk, or such other food as was necessary.

Admissions for enteric fever began during the month of October in rather large numbers. In December two batches of wounded were admitted after Rhenoster Kop and Nooitgedacht fights. December, January, and February were



I. Y. H., PRETORIA : STAGE AND RECREATION TENT.

our busiest months, not only from the number of sick in hospital but also from the sickness which prevailed amongst our hospital staff.

In April 1901 our period of service, which was about to expire, was extended for three months at the request of the authorities, and fresh drafts of medical officers and orderlies were sent out from home to replace those whose contract service had expired, and who were unable to remain absent from home for a longer period.

Later on the Imperial Yeomanry Depôt was enlarged at Elandsfontein and the need for a Yeomanry Hospital at Elandsfontein then became evident. At the urgent request of Lord Chesham and with the ready acquiescence of the Committee a branch of the Pretoria Hospital of thirty beds was opened there in June. So useful did the branch prove for Yeomanry that Lord Chesham made representations home for its continuance. Accordingly with the hearty approval of the

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

Committee this branch hospital was enlarged to 140 beds, and it finally replaced the Pretoria Hospital on the closure of the latter a few months later. In connection with this hospital a Convalescent Camp was also opened (see Appendix N 12, page 192).

In August the P.M.O. Field Force South Africa, Surgeon-General Sir W. A. Wilson, informed us that after our extended period of service in Pretoria, there would be sufficient beds in South Africa without private assistance. The Committee thereupon decided to close the Pretoria Hospital in September, but to keep the Elandsfontein Hospital open till the end of the year, having regard to the wishes of the Imperial Yeomanry as expressed by Lord Chesham.



I. Y. H., PRETORIA : GENERAL SECTION.

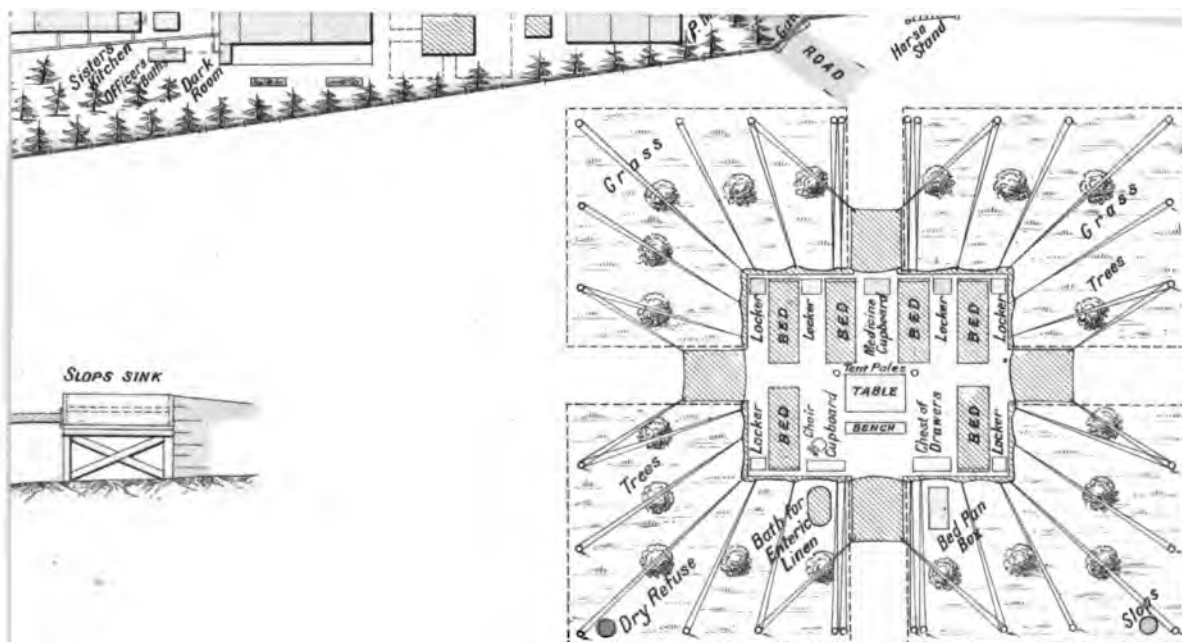
In compliance with this decision of the Hospital Committee arrangements were made to close the Pretoria Hospital. A board was assembled to determine the value of the hospital equipment, which was then transferred to Government, at the valuation of the board, on September 25th, 1901.

### ELANDSFONTEIN HOSPITAL.

This hospital was at first only a branch of the Pretoria Hospital. It was connected with the Pretoria Hospital and the Chesham Convalescent Home by telephone. It was gradually enlarged, and, on the closure of the Pretoria Hospital at the end of September, consisted of 138 beds, its full complement.

The Elandsfontein Hospital was organized and managed in the same manner as the Pretoria Hospital and was controlled from there. The improvements sug-





**PLAN**  
*showing arrangement of*  
**MENS WARDS.**



## SURGEON-MAJOR KILKELLY'S REPORT.

gested by the experience gained at Pretoria were adopted. A plan of this hospital is attached.

The hospital was situated on the southern slope of one of the largest kopjes in the neighbourhood, about one and a half miles north-west of Elandsfontein station. To the north lay the Bezuidenhuit valley, running west to Johannesburg, some five miles distant. The Geldenhuis, Simmer and Jack,



I. Y. H., PRETORIA : SURGICAL SECTION (I. E. P. TENT).

and other mines lay to the south of it. It was out of reach of all dust during the winter dust-storms, and had the advantage of fresh air and good drainage from its high position.

We were allowed to use the Simmer and Jack railway sidings, which lay close to our hospital, for entraining our invalids.

The climate of Elandsfontein, as compared with Pretoria, is colder and more bracing, owing chiefly to its height, being about 1000 feet above Pretoria.

Elandsfontein Hospital, apart from its advantages of site, climate, and proximity to the Imperial Yeomanry Depôt and Headquarters, possessed other great

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

advantages derived from its close proximity to the large railway junction station for trains from Potchefstroom, Kronstad, Standerton, and Pretoria.

The hospital wards consisted of I.E.P. tents, arranged in lines of four tents, accommodating a total of 138 patients (12 officers and 126 men). Four officers or six men were placed in each tent. Enteric fever and dysentery cases were admitted into the tents of the western lines, whilst surgical cases were taken into the tents of the eastern lines.

Each tent was drained, and then connected with the main drains cut down the face of the kopje. A series of cross drains were also cut to intercept rain



I. Y. H., ELANDSFONTEIN: ENTRANCE.

above the camp, and prevent flooding. (For Equipment of Wards see Appendix L, page 172.)

Each tent was provided with two ten-gallon pails, placed outside, one for 'slops,' painted green, and the other for 'dry refuse,' painted red. All clean ward utensils were also kept outside in specially constructed boxes partitioned by shelves. Enteric tents had in addition special baths of disinfectants for receiving soiled linen.

All soiled vessels were made over to a specially trained sanitary staff, and exchanged for disinfected vessels. All infected linen was similarly treated. Disinfection was carried out as follows:—

All hospital vessels were cleaned in several baths of izal and then boiled.

## SURGEON-MAJOR KILKELLY'S REPORT.

All substances were taken from the disinfecting room to a large boiler as often as was necessary, boiled for a couple of hours, and afterwards conveyed through a pipe to a tank outside the grounds on the roadway, whence they were taken away in the sanitary carts. All the foul linen was similarly treated before being washed. Bath water was carried away in cemented surface drains to a distance of some 400 yards, then, with the bath water from the Yeomanry dépôt, was passed through a series of filter pits, and from them into the main drain. All dry refuse was collected within a walled enclosure, burned, and the residue then carted away by the sanitary authorities.

The water supply was laid on from the main of the Johannesburg Water Company, and was distributed throughout the camp by a series of stand pipes. This water was of excellent quality. All water used for drinking purposes in the hospital was filtered through porcelain filters.

The whole camp was lighted with electric light, generated by an engine and dynamo in the hospital grounds. Each tent and room had a light, and fourteen lights were distributed throughout the grounds—100 lights in all.

On the south of the wards, and on a lower level, a row of iron buildings was erected, which afforded accommodation for offices, bacteriological room, dispensary, officers' mess, patients' dining and reading-room, X-ray dark room, kitchens, stores, lavatories, engine-shed, and stables, &c.

A series of messes were established, on the same principle as at Pretoria, viz. :—

- (a) One conjoint mess for convalescent officers, and the officers and sisters of the hospital staff.
- (b) A combined mess and reading-room for patients.
- (c) A sergeants' mess.
- (d) An orderlies' mess.



AVENUE, I. Y. H., ELANDSFONTEIN : VIEW FROM EAST.

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

All the messing arrangements were satisfactory, and worked admirably.

The Pretoria Hospital diet scales were adopted. (See Appendix K 2 and K 3, pages 166 and 167.)

All fresh milk used in hospital was sterilised.

The hospital consisted of iron buildings and tents. The first building was  $45 \times 15 \times 9$  feet, and consisted of three rooms, used as P.M.O.'s office, a bacteriological room, and a dispensary. In the bacteriological room a good many most useful microscopic examinations, Vidal's tests, and chemical analyses were carried



I. Y. H., ELANDSFONTEIN : SICK OFFICERS' AND STAFF MESS.

out. The dispensary was fitted with shelves, and was well supplied with drugs, surgical appliances, and fresh water.

Next to this a small tent was fitted out as a post office.

An E.P. tent was pitched west of the post office, and was used as a sick officers' ante-room.

Beyond this was a large building, with a verandah on its southern aspect,  $60 \times 20 \times 8$  feet, divided into three rooms, two of which could be thrown into one by taking away a moveable partition. One of these rooms was a conjoint mess for sick officers, medical officers, and sisters. The other formed a dining and reading-room for patients who were able to leave their wards and eat ordinary food. The third room formed a small pantry. A part of the western end of the verandah was cut off and fitted as a dark-room for developing X-ray and other photographs.

## SURGEON-MAJOR KILKELLY'S REPORT.

A series of three kitchens in one building,  $44 \times 15 \times 9$  feet, were located beyond the dining-room, the first for officers, the second for patients, and the third for sergeants and orderlies of the hospital staff. In the space between the dining-room and kitchen there were two pantries, and a lock-up for stores in daily use. The lock-up store was in charge of the Matron, by whom arrangements for meals for the officers' mess were made daily.

The officers' bath-room was situated here at the head of the drainage system, in



I. Y. H., ELANDSFONTEIN : OPERATION TENT.

order to be able to utilise its waste water for flushing purposes. The waste water, together with that from the pantry, kitchen, and lavatories, was conveyed through cemented drains to the filter pits.

Adjoining the kitchen was a place for water boilers, coal, and a meat-safe.

A building  $69 \times 22 \times 9$  feet was divided into three rooms. One was used as a provision store for the daily rations, diets, and private stores. Another room was set apart for clean linen and hardware. Here patients on admission had issued to them or to their ward orderlies hospital clothing, crockery, and cutlery according to scale. The third room was used as a pack-store for kits and arms. All private clothing was washed before being stored.

The sanitary buildings were grouped further on at a safe distance from the nearest building. (See Appendix N 3 and N 4, page 183.)

At the extreme south-west corner of the hospital, open stables were erected

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

to accommodate thirty horses. Outside the hospital fence a small camp was pitched for Kaffirs.

In addition to the buildings already referred to, there were two others. One was used as a lavatory and bath house, and the other as an engine and dynamo house. Four E.P. tents were pitched on the east side of the camp. One of them was used by the Secretary and his office establishment, the second was used by clerks employed for official correspondence and hospital records. The remaining two tents were specially selected new tents, and were pitched over boarded floors. They were brilliantly illuminated with fixed and moveable electric lights. One of these tents was equipped and used as an operating theatre; the



I. Y. H., ELANDSFONTEIN: STRIKING TENTS TO CLOSE HOSPITAL.

second tent was stocked with dressings and all appliances that could be required in the operating tent. The X-ray apparatus, complete, was also installed and worked in this tent.

The staff of the hospital occupied bell tents. The medical officers and sisters were on the north of the hospital, and the N.C.O.'s and men on the west. Workshops were attached to the hospital, and carpenters, painters, sailmakers, and farriers were employed in them.

All the buildings, stores, and some of the tents were insured for 8000*l*.

### CHESHAM CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL.

A Convalescent Yeomanry Hospital for officers was established in February, 1901, in a house in Park Town, Johannesburg. It was comfortably furnished,

## SURGEON-MAJOR KILKELLY'S REPORT.

and well suited for patients who required rest and change of air. A telephone connected this house with the Yeomanry Hospitals at Pretoria and Elandsfontein. This hospital was closed in October 1901, soon after the closure of Pretoria Hospital, as the Government wished the house returned to its owner.

### STATISTICS AND NOTES.

From the opening of the Pretoria and Elandsfontein and Chesham Hospitals to the dates upon which they were closed, a period of seventeen months, 570 officers,



I. Y. H., JOHANNESBURG : CHESHAM HOME OFFICERS.

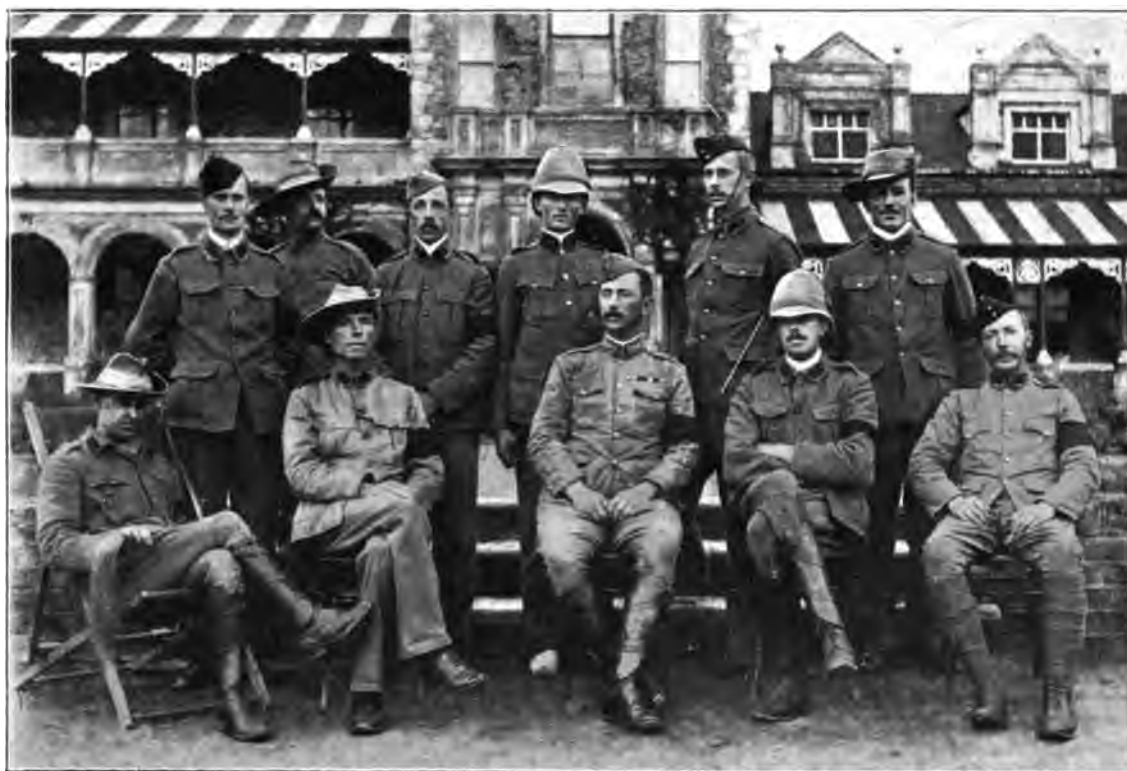
5850 N.C.O.'s and men, and about 200 nursing sisters, civilians, and camp followers were treated in these hospitals as in-patients, making a **total of 6120**. In addition, over 1000 out-patients were also treated during the same period. These returns refer only to patients while actually under treatment, as all convalescents were invariably sent to convalescent camps, and their names were struck off the hospital books.

The above report on the Transvaal Yeomanry Hospitals is altogether confined to the constitution and organization of those hospitals. Special reports by the medical officers of the Medical and Surgical sections appear in Vol. III.

The work of the hospitals in the Transvaal could not have been maintained

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

with the uninterrupted success with which it was carried out were it not for the efficiency of the arrangements made at home in connection with these hospitals. All requisitions for medical officers, nurses, and stores were invariably complied with with great discrimination and the utmost dispatch. All matters connected with the administration of these hospitals which had to be referred were attended to with such promptness and determined with such clearness that further reference or correspondence was in most cases unnecessary.



I. Y. H., PRETORIA : STAFF, FIRST PERIOD.

The names of the medical and surgical officers who served with the hospitals are given in the Appendices : B, page 141 ; M 1, page 175 ; and M 4, page 180.

The valuable services of Mr. J. G. Hamilton, Honorary Civilian Treasurer and Secretary of the I. Y. Hospitals, was very much appreciated. He was always ready to help us in every way that lay in his power, and the work he accomplished was most excellent.

The Pretoria Hospital had the great advantage of having the valuable services of Dr. J. W. Washbourn, C.M.G., F.R.C.P., of Guy's Hospital, as Senior Consulting Physician, for about eighteen months. During this period he was appointed Consulting Physician to the Forces in South Africa. His death



## SURGEON-MAJOR KILKELLY'S REPORT.

at the early age of thirty-nine, about a year after his return from South Africa, has caused the deepest sorrow to his numerous friends and patients in the Yeomanry Hospitals, and, indeed, to all who knew him. The great work he performed in South Africa was, I venture to express the opinion, not appreciated as fully as it deserved, owing chiefly to his modesty and self-effacement. The medical profession has sustained an irreparable loss in the death of this distinguished physician.



I. Y. H., PRETORIA, STAFF, SECOND PERIOD.

Dr. H. D. Rolleston, M.D., F.R.C.P., of St. George's Hospital, succeeded him, and I need hardly say was a most able and efficient successor.

Mr. A. N. T. Douglas, F.R.C.S., and Mr. Herbert Williamson, M.B., B.C., were the Senior Surgeons of the Hospital, and served with it for nearly a year. They were succeeded by Mr. Douglas Drew, F.R.C.S. These gentlemen had charge of the Surgical section of the hospital, and their patients were treated with much skill and ability. During their temporary illness from blood-poisoning, Major Stonham, of the Field Hospital then at Uitvals Nek, came into Pretoria and most

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

ably performed the duties of Senior and Consulting Surgeon, dividing his time between Pretoria and the Field Hospital some twenty miles distant.

Dr. W. Langdon Brown, M.D., and Dr. S. W. Sandwith, M.D., F.R.C.P., Senior Physician of the Kasr-el-Ainy Hospital at Cairo, helped to organize the Hospital in England and bring out the staff. Unfortunately their practice and respective appointments prevented their remaining long in South Africa. Dr. Langdon Brown had to return to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and Dr. Sandwith, being chief of the Kasr-el-Ainy Hospital, was recalled by the Egyptian Government, who could not prolong his leave for a further period.

Dr. Howell Davis was a most capable surgeon and physician. He remained out with the hospitals till the end, and ultimately became Senior Surgeon of Elandsfontein Hospital. In the discharge of his duties he contracted a severe attack of enteric fever.

Doctors Crowther Smith, F. Brickwell, C. S. Frost, A. H. Hayes, and F. L. Provis were our junior physicians, and had charge of various wards in the medical sections, where they did excellent work. Dr. Brickwell, owing to a severe attack of fever, had to be invalided home.

Dr. A. Carter, M.D., and Dr. Cuthbert Mullins, came out in March, 1901, in relief of medical officers who were obliged to leave owing to their duties at home. Both these gentlemen were most capable medical officers. Dr. Carter, and later Dr. Mullins, became Senior Physicians of the Elandsfontein Hospital for some time during its early stages.

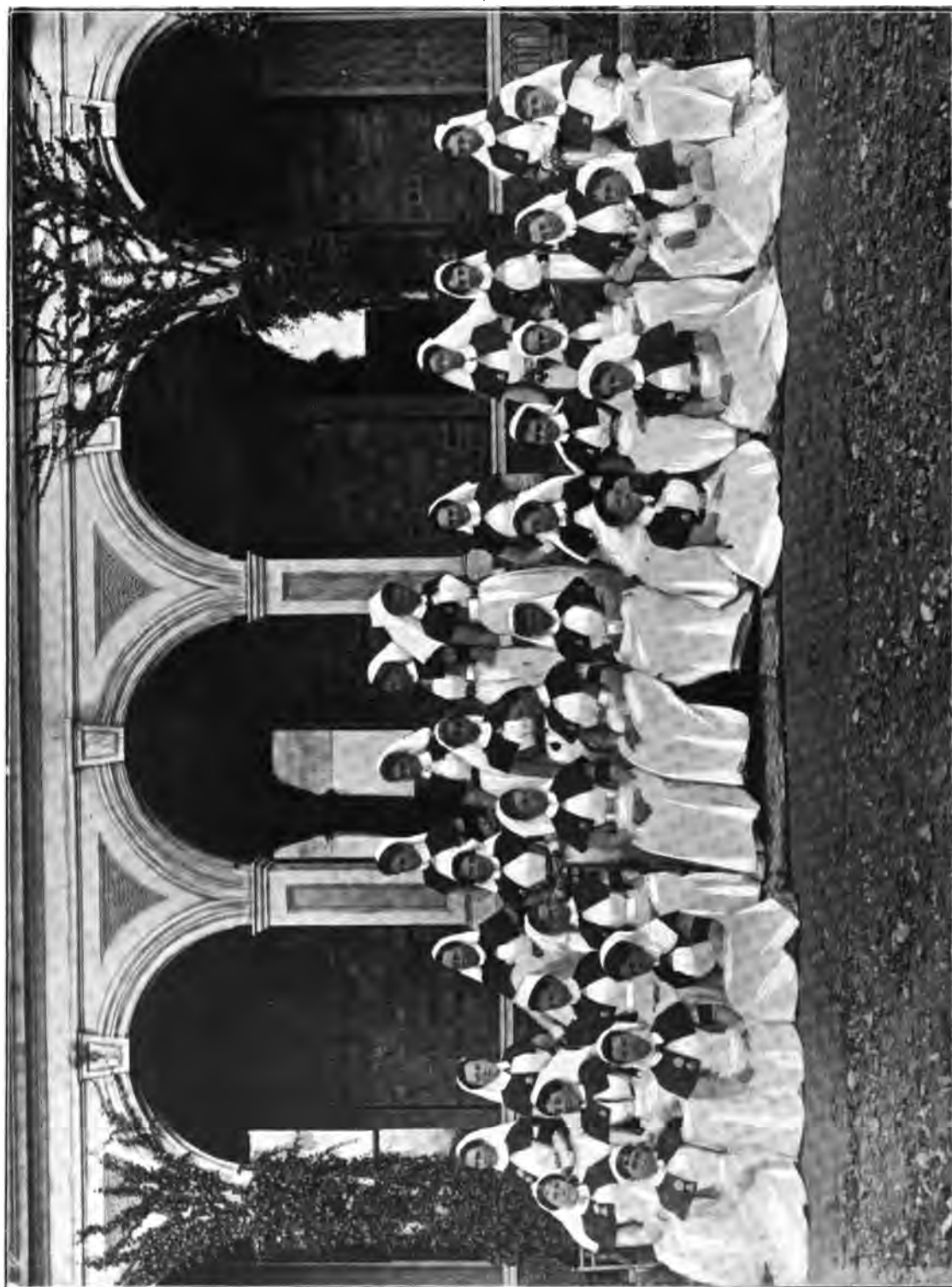
Dr. G. E. Richmond, M.B., was first on the staff of the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital, Deelfontein. He came out a second time, and became Senior Physician at Elandsfontein Hospital, where he did most excellent work.

Lieut. A. Bruce, R.A.M.C., had constant arduous and most important duties to perform. He proved himself to be an admirable organizer and controlling officer, and I attribute to his exertions, zeal, and ability the efficiency with which the sanitary and general work of the hospitals were carried out. I feel most thankful to him for the assistance he gave me, and feel bound to bring his conduct to the notice of the Committee.

Mr. Geo. C. Willis performed his duties of Secretary most satisfactorily and with much zeal.

Miss Nisbet (Matron) and Miss Leggatt (Assistant Matron) managed and controlled the nursing staff most efficiently and with much success. The sisters of the nursing staff were most zealous and attentive to their patients, and discharged their duties with devoted attention.

The orderlies, with but few exceptions, carried out their special duties most satisfactorily. They worked exceedingly well under their specially selected non-commissioned officers.



I. Y. H. PRETORIA : NURSING SISTERS.

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

### SUGGESTIONS.

This Report would not be complete without a brief summary of the experiences gained in the Transvaal Yeomanry Hospitals. These indicate that, when organizing an hospital, it is essential, in the first place, to have a specially selected administrative staff consisting of at least :—

One Principal Medical Officer, who should be the administrative officer.



I. Y. H., PRETORIA : MEDICAL OFFICERS' TENTS.

One Quartermaster (for equipment, stores, clothing, &c.).

One Sergeant-Major or Staff Sergeant (for discipline).

One Staff Sergeant or Chief Clerk (for official correspondence and statistics).

One Staff Sergeant as Steward (for food and wine stores).

One Paymaster or Accountant.

With an efficient staff as above for non-medical duties, the P.M.O. would have time, in addition to his administrative duties, to take general medical charge

## SURGEON-MAJOR KILKELLY'S REPORT.

of the hospital and devote himself more to professional practice and consultations than he otherwise could. He would thus be able to act in all cases that are referred to him with the full knowledge and benefit of the opinions and advice of his colleagues.

The Civilian Staff should include a Senior Physician and Surgeon of consultant rank to take charge of the Medical and Surgical divisions respectively. Of the remainder at least half should be physicians and the other half surgeons of the standing of house physicians and house surgeons. Specialists in eye diseases, dentistry, and bacteriology should be included in the staff. The returns which



I. Y. H., PRETORIA: GENERAL SECTION.

Medical Officers should be required to render and for which the Senior Surgeon and Senior Physician should be responsible should be limited to—

1. A weekly diagnosis of all the cases in hospital in accordance with the nomenclature of diseases published by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons.
2. A daily return of the diets prescribed for each patient in hospital.
3. Reports at definite periods from the senior surgeon and physician of the surgical and medical work done in their wards; and
4. A daily report of the state of all patients 'seriously' and 'dangerously' ill for the information of friends and relatives.

*Nurses* should be appointed in the proportion of one nurse to every fifteen beds. Some of the nurses should, if possible, be experienced cooks, able to cook

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

special and extra articles of diet in small kitchens attached to the different sections, and who could be told off for cooking purposes only, when required. This arrangement would be beneficial to the patients, and would stop all objectionable and dangerous attempts at cooking in the wards with paraffin stoves and methylated spirit lamps.

Nurses should be allotted to sections of the hospital, and the work of each section by day and night should be altogether done by the sisters in charge of it.

Sisters engaged by contract should be eligible for promotion to appointments of a higher grade with higher rates of pay, or to extra duty pay, to be sanctioned



I. Y. H., PRETORIA : SICK OFFICERS' TENTS.

by the P.M.O. on recommendation of the Matron. They should all be provided with uniform and camping outfits.

The sister in charge should compile a daily 'summary' of diets for her wards from the diet sheets of each of her patients.

Trained male orderlies of the grade of first-class orderlies of the R.A.M.C. are often required for special cases, such as the charge of lunatics, &c., and should be attached to each ward in numbers proportionate to the requirements of the ward. Their work need not be altogether special, as they make excellent nurses, and could be employed in attending ordinary cases when not required for special work.

Orderlies should be engaged at a uniform rate of pay, and power should be given to the P.M.O. to grant increases of pay when deserved according to a standard scale. Specially selected men only should be appointed in the first instance, and promotions should be afterwards made locally after the men's

## SURGEON-MAJOR KILKELLY'S REPORT.

characters had been tested for zeal, ability, and work. Unmarried men should always be preferred.

When the staff of N.C.O.'s and men has been selected, ward orderlies should be told off in the proportion of one to six beds for night and day duties. Orderlies should be retained as far as possible in the same ward and changed as seldom as possible.

A reserve of orderlies to replace casualties should be available, and insurances effected at Lloyd's to provide for disabled men.

Efforts should be made to recruit orderlies from the following trades :—



I. Y. H., PRETORIA : CHAPEL.

Cooks, carpenters, painters, sailmakers, barbers, shoemakers, tailors, storekeepers, electricians, typewriters, shorthand writers, sailors and marines, dispensers, caterers, packers, farriers, mechanics, &c. Navy and army reservists make good orderlies, especially if experienced in hospital ward work. Many such men are registered at various associations for employment of reserve sailors and soldiers.

Orderlies should invariably be required to dress in uniform of an authorised pattern, and should not be allowed to select their own clothing. They should be provided with an equipment, including waterproof sheets and blankets, and a canteen, and with cutlery, enamel ware, &c., for mess purposes.

Night duties should be entrusted to a separate night staff unconnected with the day orderlies. The night staff should consist of about a third of the total

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

number of orderlies available, and should be changed about once in every six weeks. The men should be kept as far as possible on duty in their own sections and should live apart from the day orderlies.

A supply of articles for emergencies—such as brandy, hypodermic syringes, ether, strychnine, &c.—should be kept at certain fixed places; generally the most suitable place for keeping such articles would be in the sisters' orderly tent.

A destructor for burning refuse in conjunction with boilers for boiling linen, &c., should be built as early as possible. The heat from the burning refuse could be employed for boiling water and the steam used to increase the draught in the furnace and for disinfecting purposes. In building a destructor care should be

taken that the grating and door for the refuse are separate from, and on a higher level than the grating for the coal, so that when the refuse is thrown in it will get gradually dried and will be easily and completely burnt without putting out the coal fire.

A suitable engine, boiler, and dynamo would be useful for a variety of work. They should be built combined, on one platform, mounted on wheels capable of being moved from place to place, something like the electric plant on steamers and rail-



I. Y. H., PRETORIA: CHAPEL.

ways. The engine and boiler could be utilised in a variety of ways. The boiler could be used for generating steam, for hot or steam baths, for sterilising water, milk, &c., for working small machinery in a laundry, pumping water, for supplying electric lights about the camp. Cooking could also be done by steam if the ranges were suitably arranged. The X-rays could be worked direct from the dynamos. This engine and boiler should be located near the kitchen and lavatories in a 'power-house.'

In the erection of a kitchen it should be noted that the ranges should if possible be placed together in the centre of the kitchen so as to economise heat and space. Hatches on one side should be always provided to facilitate the distribution of food. A copious supply of hot water should be always available, and boilers of from twenty to thirty gallons capacity of the farm-yard boiler or other suitable pattern should be provided for making tea, and for other cooking purposes. A bake-house or oven and an apparatus for sterilising milk and water are absolute necessities. Gnoms or Aylmards are good milk sterilisers. Pasteur-Chamberlain



## SURGEON-MAJOR KILKELLY'S REPORT.

filters are the best for purifying water. The army pattern dinner tray for twenty diets with hot-water compartments are as good as can be got, and should be used for serving meals.

General hospitals should have accommodation for convalescent patients in a separate camp under the same medical control, sufficient for a number of convalescents equal to the number of men that the hospital can hold. A convalescent camp on these lines was worked most successfully by Major Lea, I.Y., at Elandsfontein, in conjunction with the I.Y. Hospital there. (See Appendix N 12, page 192.)

In organizing a general hospital provision should be made for its expansion on emergencies to double its original capacity, and for its being cut up into complete units or sections so that a portion could be detached when necessary. Some such scheme as the following might be adopted. The hospital should consist of 500 beds and be divided into five sections of 100 beds each. One head-quarter section should contain all the specialists, X-ray and bacteriological apparatus, and 100 beds, be a depôt for stores and equipment for its branches and a centre for all correspondence. Each of the four other sections should be made as complete and independent as possible and each should be capable of being moved separately. 'E. P.' tents or the Indian pattern tortoise tents should be used for the main hospital, but lined tortoise tents, 20 by 24, with light equipment and 'Ordnance Store' tents for stores should be provided for extensions when required. All tents should have thin galvanised steel ropes for the four main guys with light iron pegs each three feet long. When huts are erected they should be obtained of a standard pattern, put together with clamps or bolts (without screws or rivets). The equipment of all wards should be standardised. (See Appendix L, page 172, for scales of equipment and linen.)

All articles belonging to a particular ward should be given a number corresponding to the ward. They should be packed in cases of uniform pattern marked with the number of the ward, and so constructed that the cases could be utilised for tables, cupboards, &c. The whole should bear serial numbers and be marked so that they can be forwarded together as a complete consignment. Not less than the whole of one section should go together to the base of operations.

Independent transport is essential for the efficiency and proper working of a hospital. The daily work required to bring up convoys of patients, food and supplies for, say, 1000 persons, forage for animals, and to remove all the refuse of the hospital is very great, and should not be dependent on intermittent transport. A fixed establishment for transport purposes should be always at the disposal and under the command of the hospital authorities, and should consist

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

of ambulances, general service wagons, Scotch carts, and dry refuse carts, and about thirty or forty horses and mules.

All general hospitals should be supplied with a 'power-house' electric light and telephones. If it is not possible to light up every ward, there should be at least twenty to thirty lights scattered through the grounds. The different parts of the hospital should be connected with a central exchange by means of a telephonic system, and this in turn connected with the exchange of any neighbouring town.

In Appendices K, L, M, and N details of organization and administration will be found described more fully.

Since writing the above I have seen that the Central British Red Cross Committee have issued an excellent report on their work in South Africa. Although there are several, doubtless unintentional, inaccuracies and errors in the chapter on the Yeomanry hospitals, yet it contains much useful and practical information. With some of its conclusions it is difficult to agree. It is certainly not economical to have a private hospital of only 100 beds, and it is not advantageous to have private hospitals with an efficient staff attached to other hospitals.

C. R. KILKELLY,

*Surgeon-Major, Grenadier Guards.*

*Guards' Dépôt, Caterham, September 1902.*

REPORT OF F. M. SANDWITH, M.D., F.R.C.P.,

*Professor of Medicine and Senior Physician at Kasr-el-Ainy Hospital, Cairo.*

ON June 30th, 1900, at twenty-four hours' notice, I started from Southampton in the *Norman* with Dr. Langdon Brown, my colleague, as Senior Physician, who although already appointed Senior Physician by the Committee, generously asked me to share the chieftainship with him; Mr. Williamson, Senior Surgeon; Dr. Crowther Smith, and twelve hospital sisters headed by Miss Nisbet, the Matron. At Southampton we were joined by eighty-one orderlies, who had previously been engaged for the Transvaal by the Committee.

We occupied the voyage to Cape Town in carrying out inoculations against typhoid fever, in preparing lists for the division of our future hospital work, and in practising the orderlies in army and stretcher drill, and in giving them lectures on the treatment of minor medicine, surgery, and nursing. I also classified the orderlies with regard to the work for which their past occupations made them most fitted.

On July 17th we reached Cape Town. On the 18th Mr. Williamson took the orderlies to Deelfontein by troop train, while Dr. Smith and the sisters proceeded there in an ordinary train, and Dr. Langdon Brown and I were instructed to await the next steamer from England with the rest of our doctors and sisters on board.

We obtained all local information from Mr. Hamilton and from Colonel Sloggett, who had come from Deelfontein on purpose to meet us, and we occupied the week at Cape Town in visiting the various army hospitals, and in making the acquaintance of officials, who all promised to help us with our new work, as far as lay in their power.

On July 25th we were reinforced by the arrival of six doctors, twenty-eight sisters, and eight wardmaids, who proceeded immediately to Deelfontein in charge of Dr. Langdon Brown.

Mr. Hamilton and I spent twenty-four hours on July 28th at Deelfontein, where Dr. Washbourn showed me all over the hospital.

We then hurried on towards Pretoria or Johannesburg, it not being quite certain at which of these places the P.M.O., Army, wished us to form the new

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

hospital. We reached Bloemfontein on July 29th at dusk, but were delayed here till the evening of the 31st owing to the difficulties of railway traffic. Next day at Kroonstadt we encountered more difficulties, but fortunately some of the Railway Pioneer Regiment, friends of Mr. Hamilton, invited us to join their mess, and conveyed us safely, in a partly armoured train, after a couple of days' adventurous travelling, to Johannesburg, which we reached at 10 p.m. of August 2nd.

At Johannesburg, which was almost deserted, we received confirmation from the P.M.O., Army, that our hospital was to be at Pretoria after all, a fact of which we had been informed at Viljoen's Drift by Colonel Sloggett, who was returning to Deelfontein after paving the way for us.

Thereupon we proceeded next day to Pretoria, where we at once visited Mr. Emrys Evans, the Financial Adviser to the Commander-in-Chief, who had been acting for Mr. Hamilton on behalf of our hospitals, and General Maxwell, the Military Governor. The latter told us that Lord Roberts had chosen Beckett's estate of Eastwood in Arcadia as the site of our hospital, and that we must go there at once with a letter from him commandeering it. We found Mr. Beckett at his store, and he at once drove us out and showed us over the house and grounds, some two and a half miles east of the town. The Military Governor gave him two days to remove his family and part of his furniture from the house to another house which he was able to secure at once, and we settled with him which of the heavier furniture should be left in position. On the following day, August 4th, seven trucks of our hospital equipment had arrived, and we were able to arrange with the transport officer for their removal to Beckett's house.

Dr. Barclay Black, who had been lent to us from the Deelfontein staff, went out to Beckett's house with the Yeomanry Hospital flag, which was soon flying on the flagstaff.

On Monday, August 6th, Mr. Hamilton and I took formal possession of the property, and left Mr. Vincent, the newly appointed secretary, to check the inventory of furniture, &c. We decided that water must be laid on to both house and camp, settled where the electric lights were to be placed, and arranged with the engineers a site for the engine and dynamo behind the stable. We also planned out the future camp provisionally pending the arrival of Surgeon-Major Kilkelly, and arranged to devote the upper part of the house to sick officers, the lower part to serious cases, medical and surgical, among the men, and to divide the marquees into three sections, surgical, medical, and enteric. We also decided to devote two small rooms in the house to an operating theatre and surgical store-room, and with the exception of the necessary offices, to utilise all available rooms as sick wards, the long conservatory in the rear becoming a most convenient mess and recreation room.

## DR. SANDWICH'S REPORT.

On August 7th we succeeded in getting from the police a few Kaffir boys, and at once set them to clean up the house with scrubbing-brushes, brooms, and soft soap.

Electric lighting was not only a convenient luxury but an absolute necessity, for there was an entire dearth of candles, matches and paraffin. The rapidity with which the electrical engineers worked was greatly to their credit. They were able to get much of their plant from Johannesburg.

Mr. Hamilton and I called at the first opportunity on Lord and Lady Roberts, and on Surgeon-General Wilson, P.M.O., Army, Surgeon-General Stephenson, and Colonel Gubbins, P.M.O. of Pretoria, from all of whom we obtained the greatest assistance.

Wood was so scarce that it had all been commandeered by the R.E., but by dint of searching about I found a carpenter with a limited supply, and at once engaged him to mend such of the wooden bedsteads as had arrived broken. I also discovered a painter, whom we employed to number the various rooms and tents and label the offices and stores. I also found a supply of colza oil in a forgotten store, which burnt very well in the lanterns, and I procured two shop counters, twelve feet long, with shelves, which served temporarily for our stores.

On August 8th, my duties as a temporary Acting Military Commandant ended, to my great relief, with the arrival of Surgeon-Major Kilkelly, who had just been set free from the Portland Hospital, and who at once threw himself with great energy into the pitching of the marquees and tents, after carefully measuring out the ground with Dr. Black, who was extremely useful to us until he was recalled to Deelfontein.

On the 19th we received our first patient, a Yeoman, and the next day two sick officers were sent to us, and we received a message by our newly established telephone from Colonel Gubbins to be ready for a convoy of sick and wounded about sunset. Eventually there arrived, at 10.30 p.m., a string of fifteen ox-waggons, containing ninety-nine sick and wounded men from Com-mando Nek, under the care of a civil surgeon. The convoy had been two long days on the road, and had camped on the veldt the intervening night. The oxen looked terribly exhausted, and some had actually died *en route*. We had soup ready for the patients, and they were all got safely to bed with very little confusion considering that the experience was as yet a novel one to most of our sisters and orderlies. Two surgical cases, a septic bullet wound of knee and an abscess of tonsils, had to be carried to the operating theatre that night for urgent relief. The cases known to be enteric were at once carried on stretchers to the enteric wards. One of them was partly unconscious and delirious, and spent the night in trying to get out of bed. Many of the other cases were able to walk from the wagons

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

to the tents, and even attempted to carry their kits and rifles. It was very pathetic to see the patience of the sufferers, only to be matched by that of the silent, weary oxen.

The next morning the patients were all found to be doing well, and were full of gratitude for the comforts surrounding them. One, however, who had not been labelled enteric, was evidently suffering from that disease, and was at once transferred on a stretcher to the enteric tent, where he died of hæmorrhage a week later, being the only death from this convoy.

In conclusion, I should like to take this opportunity of bearing testimony in the highest possible terms to the skilful labours, literally from sunrise to sunset, of Surgeon-Major Kilkelly, of my nine medical and surgical colleagues, and of Miss Kate Nisbet, the Matron, and all the sisters under her charge.

I found on my arrival in Cape Town that the military staff there had already heard of the success of our hospital at Pretoria, which will, I have no doubt, earn in the future the same high praise as has been justly awarded to the Yeomanry Hospital at Deelfontein.

F. M. SANDWITH.

## REPORT OF W. LANGDON BROWN, M.D.,

*Senior Physician, I.Y.H., Pretoria.*

THE preliminary arrangements for the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital at Pretoria had to be carried out with great expedition, for the formation of the hospital was not definitely decided upon till June 26th, 1900, and the advance guard sailed by the *Norman* on June 30th.

It was just at this time that the lack of hospital accommodation was realised in England, so that our instructions were to exercise all possible speed.

The hospital was to be a general hospital, and the *personnel* was to be ten medical officers, forty nurses, and about eighty orderlies. Far more medical than surgical work was expected, and with this in view it was decided to take enough sisters to enable the greater part of the actual nursing to be done by them and not by orderlies. Moreover, the alternative was between trained nurses and untrained orderlies, for it was almost impossible to obtain orderlies with any knowledge of nursing.

I was commissioned to obtain as many of the medical officers as I could for the Committee's approval, and two days later seven had been appointed. At the eleventh hour I was fortunate to find that Dr. Sandwith was in London on leave of absence from Cairo, and was willing to join us. His report gives some slight idea of what he was able to accomplish in the short time he was with us, and throughout his experience and energy were of the greatest possible assistance to his colleagues.

Another duty entrusted to me was to arrange for an equipment of drugs. This was no easy matter in the time, and as soon as it became clear that the bulk of drugs must follow and not accompany us, it was arranged that an emergency pocket case of compressed drugs should be prepared for each medical officer. In this way we hoped to be independent for a time of the delays which were bound to occur in the transport of our heavier luggage. But the 'best-laid plans' met their usual fate—these cases could not be delivered in time, and so they went with the heavy luggage, and we reached Pretoria without them.

Four medical officers, twelve sisters, and eighty-one orderlies formed the advance party which left by the *Norman* on June 30th, 1900. Owing to the strain on the resources of the Army Medical Department we were obliged to start without a military

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

Commandant, and consequently I had to discharge the duties through the voyage. With no previous knowledge of military routine this was not an easy task, and would have been impossible had it not been for the kind assistance and advice of Colonel Lucas and Colonel Deane, who were travelling in the same boat.

One of our first duties was to arrange the orderlies in messes and select non-commissioned officers. The four medical officers gave daily instruction to the orderlies in stretcher drill, in bandaging, the elements of nursing, and the like. Gradually we found out the kind of work that each man was suited for, and on our arrival at Cape Town the orderlies proceeded to the Yeomanry Hospital at Deelfontein, where they were trained in their allotted departments while our arrangements were being completed.

The rest of the party followed in the *Dunvegan Castle* the next week, and then the whole *personnel* enjoyed the hospitality of Deelfontein until it became possible to draft them with the equipment to Pretoria.

This time at Deelfontein was naturally of great service, and much was learned as to the methods that make for success. Major Kilkelly now arrived and assumed command. He recognised that one of our chief difficulties would be in getting beyond Bloemfontein, north of which the line was in a very disturbed state. It was considered desirable that we should have a representative at Bloemfontein, and I was stationed there to arrange for the forwarding and provisioning of the various detachments on their journey northward. August 18th saw the last detachment started for Pretoria, and five days later the hospital was opened, just one calendar month after the advance party landed at Cape Town.

W. LANGDON BROWN.



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## APPENDICES.

### APPENDIX A (CHAIRMAN'S REPORT).

#### DESIGNATIONS OF YEOMANRY HOSPITAL UNITS.

(1.) GENERAL HOSPITALS.

A. IMPERIAL YEOMANRY BASE HOSPITAL, DEELFONTEIN.

(a) IMPERIAL YEOMANRY BRANCH HOSPITAL, MACKENZIE'S FARM, MAITLAND.

B. IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITAL, PRETORIA.

(a) IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITAL, ELANDSFONTEIN.

(b) IMPERIAL YEOMANRY CHESHAM CONVALESCENT HOME (OFFICERS).  
JOHANNESBURG.

(2.) IMPERIAL YEOMANRY FIELD HOSPITAL.

(3.) IMPERIAL YEOMANRY BEARER COMPANY.

### APPENDIX B (CHAIRMAN'S REPORT).

#### PERSONNEL OF THE HOSPITALS.

*(Original Staff.)*

#### IMPERIAL YEOMANRY BASE HOSPITAL, DEELFONTEIN.

##### COMMANDANT AND PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER:

Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. Sloggett, R.A.M.C. (Colonel, South Africa).

##### MEDICAL OFFICERS:

Alfred Downing Fripp, Esq., M.V.O., M.B., M.S. London; F.R.C.S. England (Senior Surgeon).

John Wichenford Washbourn, Esq., M.D. London; F.R.C.P. London; F.R.C.S. England (Senior Physician and Consulting Physician to Forces in South Africa).

Raymond Johnson, Esq., M.B., B.S. London; F.R.C.S. England.

Frederick Newland Pedley, Esq., F.R.C.S. England; L.D.S. (Dentist).

L. Vernon Cargill, Esq., F.R.C.S. England (Ophthalmic Surgeon).

Hamilton A. Ballance, Esq., M.D., M.S. London; F.R.C.S. England.

William Turner, Esq., M.B., M.S. London; F.R.C.S. England.

John Hall Edwards, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

H. W. Saunders, Esq., M.B. London; F.R.C.S. England.

Andrew Elliot, Esq., M.A., M.D., O.M. Edinburgh; D.P.H. England.

O. G. Wallace Ashdowne, Esq., F.R.C.S. England.

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

J. B. Christopherson, Esq., M.D., B.C. Cambridge; F.R.C.S. England.  
 A. P. Parker, Esq., M.A., M.B., B.Ch. Oxon.  
 H. W. Bruce, Esq., M.D., B.S. London.  
 L. E. O. Handson, Esq., M.B., B.S. London; M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.  
 G. E. Richmond, Esq., M.B., B.S., B.Sc. London.  
 R. T. Fitzhugh, Esq., M.B. London; F.R.C.S.  
 Barclay Black, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. London.

### DRESSERS:

J. Atkins, Esq.	M. B. Hay, Esq.
A. Ayre Smith, Esq.	A. Pearson, Esq.
C. W. Breeks, Esq., M.B., C.M. Edinburgh.	A. C. Ransford, Esq.
A. De V. Blathwayt, Esq.	Owen Richards, Esq., M.A. Oxon;
D. G. Greenfield, Esq.	Fellow of New College, Oxon.

E. N. Thornton, Esq.

### CHAPLAIN:

The Rev. J. Blackburn.

### NURSING SISTERS:

Miss Fisher (Matron Superintendent), R.R.C.

Miss Brereton (Night Superintendent).

Miss Loveday.	Miss Gash.	Miss Timbrell.	Miss Grace Tillott.
Miss Barnes.	Miss Rolleston.	Miss Johnson.	Miss Alice Hislop.
Miss Rowell.	Miss Keene.	Miss Lancaster.	Miss Eleanor Tucker.
Miss Cheetham.	Miss Mustard.	Miss Pierce.	Miss Coates.
Miss Powell.	Miss Harmer.	Miss D. Pryde.	Miss Macpherson.
Miss Vincent.	Miss Leggett.	Miss Higge.	Miss Hodge.
Miss Uppleby.	Miss Walker.	Miss Adeline Cable.	Miss Hilda Rooke.
Miss Penrose.	Miss Walkinshaw.	Miss Edith Lee.	Miss Barrie Lambert.
Miss Stephenson.	Miss Beedie.	Miss Gertrude Fletcher.	Miss W. E. Cheesman.
Miss Seabrook Cooper.	Miss O'Neill.		

One Secretary.

Ten Ward Maids.

Seventy-six Men of St. John's Ambulance Brigade.

Thirty-four Supernumeraries.

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITAL, PRETORIA.

### COMMANDANT AND PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER:

Surgeon-Major C. R. Kilkelly (Grenadier Guards), M.B., B.Ch., C.M.G. (Colonel, South Africa).

### MEDICAL OFFICERS:

W. Langdon Brown, Esq., M.A. Cambridge; M.D., B.C., M.R.C.P. London.  
 F. M. Sandwith, Esq., M.D. Durham; F.R.C.P. London, &c.  
 F. Brickwell, Esq., M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. London.  
 S. F. Crowther Smith, Esq., M.B. London; M.R.C.S.  
 Howell Davies, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. London.  
 A. R. J. Douglas, Esq., M.B., B.S. London; F.R.C.S. England.  
 O. S. Frost, Esq., M.B. London; M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.  
 A. H. Hayes, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. London.  
 F. L. Provis, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. London.  
 Herbert Williamson, Esq., M.A. Cambridge; M.B., B.C., M.R.C.S. England, &c.

## APPENDICES.

### QUARTERMASTER :

Lieutenant A. Bruce, R.A.M.C.

### CHAPLAINS (Attached) :

Rev. W. Le Grave (R.C.); Rev. R. Mullineux (C.E.).

### NURSING SISTERS :

Miss Nisbet, R.R.C.	Miss D. West.	Miss M. H. O'Connor.	Miss E. Johnson.
(Matron).	Miss E. K. Sharp.	Miss A. S. Siddons.	Miss T. Smith.
Miss A. J. Douglas.	Miss E. C. Rider.	Miss A. E. Turner.	Miss McLeish.
Miss F. H. Barry.	Miss E. M. Buchanan.	Miss H. M. Young.	Miss M. S. Milne.
Miss F. K. Fitzmaurice.	Miss F. M. Hodgins.	Miss L. Whiley.	Miss E. O'Neill.
Miss M. Brough.	Mrs. T. A. Cobbold.	Miss M. E. Hainselin.	Miss A. Rogers.
Miss E. M. Kent.	Miss E. H. Hordley.	Miss A. M. Britton.	Miss C. Strahan.
Miss M. Mavius.	Miss E. C. Thomas.	Miss E. A. Cowley.	Miss K. Webb.
Miss G. C. Moxon.	Miss A. MacLeod.	Miss M. E. Ireland.	Miss N. Templeton.
Miss B. Shepley.	Miss Meade.	Miss H. A. Cruickshank.	Miss E. C. Smith.
Miss E. Timbrell.			

One Secretary.

Eight Ward Maids.

Eighty-two Supernumeraries.

## FIELD HOSPITAL.

### MEDICAL OFFICERS :

Major Stonham, R.A.M.C. (temp.), C.M.G., F.R.C.S. England, Officer Commanding and Chief Surgeon.

T. H. Openshaw, Esq., C.M.G., M.B. Durham ; F.R.C.S. England.

W. A. Sheen, Esq., M.S., M.D. London ; F.R.C.S. England.

A. H. Evans, Esq., M.S., M.D. London ; F.R.C.S. England.

A. Purves Stewart, Esq., M.A., M.D., C.M. Edin. ; M.R.C.P. London.

### DRESSERS :

H. C. Jefferys, Esq.,  
M.B. Cambs.

S. W. Crowther, Esq.  
W. C. Nimmo, Esq.

C. H. M. Hughes, Esq.  
P. J. Marrett, Esq.

C. A. Gill, Esq.  
E. R. Carling, Esq.

## BEARER COMPANY.

### MEDICAL OFFICERS :

Major Hale, D.S.O., R.A.M.C. (Commandant).

A. A. Scot-Scirving, Esq., C.M.G., M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S. Edinburgh.

F. Green, Esq., B.A., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O. Dublin.

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

*(Relieving Staff.)*

### BASE HOSPITAL, DEELFONTEIN.

#### NURSING SISTERS:

Miss W. G. Rogers.	Miss C. Digwood.	Miss M. Rogers.	Miss M. A. Macdonald.
Miss B. I. Talbot.	Miss D. Westbrook.	Miss K. French.	Miss M. Moore.
Miss F. W. Shore.	Miss I. M. Searle.		

Sixty-seven Supernumeraries. (Total from England, 77.)

Dr. Caddick temporarily attached by authorities.

Dr. Snowdon       "       "       "

One Dresser engaged in South Africa.

### PRETORIA HOSPITAL.

#### MEDICAL OFFICERS:

A. H. Carter, Esq., M.D. London.  
R. C. Mullins, Esq., M.A., M.B., B.Ch. Oxford; M.R.C.S. England.  
H. D. Rolleston, Esq., M.D., B.C., M.A. Cambridge; F.R.C.P. London.  
Douglas Drew, Esq., F.R.C.S. England; M.D., B.S. London.  
J. W. Washbourn, Esq., F.R.C.P., &c. (transferred from Deelfontein).

#### NURSING SISTERS:

Miss M. B. Alexander.	Miss M. J. Chatfield.	Miss M. Glenton-Kerr.	Miss M. D. Knapp.
Miss G. F. Hodge.	Miss J. Southwell, R.R.C.	Miss A. Hayhurst.	Miss M. Sabey.

Thirty-two Supernumeraries. (Total from England, 44.)

Twenty-five Supernumeraries on Base Hospital Staff *volunteered* on closing of that Branch for service at Pretoria, and were transferred.

One Time-expired Yeoman.

### MACKENZIE'S FARM BRANCH.

Four Chaplains attached at various dates.

Two Nursing Sisters temporarily attached during Enteric Epidemic.

Fourteen Time-expired Yeomen.

### ELANDSFONTEIN.

Three N.C.O.'s R.A.M.C. attached.

Four Regimental Orderlies attached.

Four Time-expired Yeomen.

## APPENDICES.

### APPENDIX C (CHAIRMAN'S REPORT).

#### DECEASED MEMBERS OF STAFF.

	BASE.	FIELD AND BEARER.	PRETORIA.	MACKENZIE'S.	ELANDSFONTEIN.	CHESHAM HOME.	TOTALS.
DOCTORS ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
DRESSERS ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
NURSES ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
ORDERLIES...	7	2	4	...	2	...	15
	9	2	5	...	2	...	18

#### BASE HOSPITAL.

Dr. E. T. Fitzhugh.  
Surgeon-Dresser C. J. Sells<sup>a</sup>.  
Sergeant F. Phillips.

Sergeant G. Vassie<sup>b</sup>.  
Sergeant C. E. Willmore.  
Private J. V. L. Barrett.

Private J. Harvey.  
Private G. S. Sanders<sup>c</sup>.  
Private J. H. Sewell<sup>d</sup>.

#### FIELD HOSPITAL.

Private W. Fincher.

#### BEARER COMPANY.

Private T. R. Walker, V.M.S.C.

#### PRETORIA HOSPITAL.

Nursing Sister E. O'Neill.  
Lance-Sergeant J. Gordon.

Private J. E. Bowler.  
Private T. H. Banks.

Private G. W. Hurley.

#### ELANDSFONTEIN HOSPITAL.

Private S. Robinson<sup>e</sup>.

Private H. Shaw<sup>f</sup>.

Total deaths, 18.

<sup>a</sup> Surgeon-Dresser attached by Authorities.

<sup>b</sup> Killed on Railway, Worcester, Cape Colony.

<sup>c</sup> Died at Mackenzie's Farm Branch.

<sup>d</sup> Died at Bloemfontein during transit from Deelfontein to Pretoria.

<sup>e</sup> Died at Netley Hospital.

<sup>f</sup> Died on H.M.S. *Dunera* at Southampton.

# IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

## APPENDIX D (CHAIRMAN'S REPORT).

### LIST OF WARDS AND TENTS.

#### HOME COUNTIES' WARD.

(Hertford, Bedford, Bucks, Oxford, Berks, Surrey, Middlesex, Kent.)

#### NAMES OF BEDS.

#### H.M. THE QUEEN. R.I.—'VICTORIA.'

EQUIPPED.	ENDOWED.	EQUIPPED.	ENDOWED.
Oxstead and Limpsfield	Broxbourne.	Ramsgate ... ..	East Kent.
Bucks County Cricket Club	Iver.	Lenham ... ..	East Kent.
Slough ... ..	A. L. Vernon.	Fairlawn ... ..	Blackheath.
Stoke Poges ... ..	Chalfont St. Giles.	Canterbury ... ..	Canterbury.
Chesham ... ..	Aylesbury.	Sittingbourne ... ..	Sittingbourne.
Reginald Cathcart ...	B. L. Cohen.	Margate ... ..	Birchington.
Old Windsor ... ..	Windsor.	Rochester ... ..	Faversham.
Croydon ... ..	Croydon.	Buckingham and Chandos	Earl Egerton.
Bed of Ware ... ..	Binfield.	Gravesend ... ..	Eltham.
Waddesdon ... ..	Amersham and Coles-hill.	Ashley Dodd ... ..	East Kent.
Shardloes ... ..	Merstham, Surrey.	Wolverton ... ..	Wolverton.
Duncombe Habitation	Weald of Kent.	Stony Stratford and Calverton	Newport Pagnell.
Lenham ... ..	Broxton.	E. Henderson ... ..	E. Henderson (2).
Berkhampstead ... ..	Berkhampstead.	Berkhampstead ... ..	Leighton Buzzard.
Wycombe Abbey ... ..	Town of Beaconsfield.	Maidstone ... ..	Maidstone (2).
Aldenharn ... ..	Aldenharn.	Ellis D. Gosling Memorial	Ellis D. Gosling Memorial (2).
Sassoon ... ..	Tunbridge Wells.	Wraysbury ... ..	Eton.
Bowlby ... ..	Bowlby.	Noble ... ..	Noble.
Hertford Division ...	Hertford Division.	Oxford ... ..	Oxford (2).
Potters Bar ... ..	Northaw.	Grenfell ... ..	Grenfell.
Barnet ... ..	Totteridge.	Gilliat ... ..	Astor Children's.
Lady Meux (2) ... ..	Lady Meux (2).	Woldingham ... ..	Godstone.
Gorsey Lea ... ..	Chenies.	High Wycombe ... ..	Tile House.
St. Albans ... ..	St. Albans.	Elwyn ... ..	Shirley.
Braithwaite ... ..	Burns.	Shenley ... ..	Burnham, Bucks.
Garrard ... ..	Panmure Gordon.	North Herts ... ..	Hatfield.
Abel Smith ... ..	Sir Piers Mostyn.	Welwyn ... ..	Hatfield.
Tots ... ..	Doris.	Rochester ... ..	Lamberhurst.
Beckenham ... ..	Beckenham.	Marlow (2) ... ..	Marlow (2).
Folkestone ... ..	East Kent.	Bayham ... ..	Bayham.
Faversham ... ..	Faversham.	Biggleswade ... ..	Dunstable.
Farley Hill ... ..	Hope.	Eton Masters ... ..	Goddington.
Chilham ... ..	Isle of Thanet.	Wyfold ... ..	Banbury.
Orford Gleemen ... ..	Rye.	Meade ... ..	Meade.
Bickley ... ..	Bedford.	Mid-Bucks ... ..	Bucks.
Hitchin ... ..	Hitchin.	Chorley Wood ... ..	Castletown.
Blackheath ... ..	Blackheath.	Graham ... ..	Castletown.
Maidstone Invicta ...	Maidstone Invicta (2).	Florence Nickalls ...	Florence Nickalls.
Herne Bay ... ..	Langdon.		



## APPENDICES.

EQUIPPED.		ENDOWED.		EQUIPPED.		ENDOWED.	
Seale, Surrey ...	...	Stern.	...	Lawson ...	...	Hall Barn (2).	...
Henry Sargent ...	...	Stoneham.	...	Amphill ...	...	Amphill.	...
Sparrows Herne ...	...	Sondes.	...	Godinton ...	...	Finshall.	...
Sunningdale ...	...	Windlesham.	...	Denham ...	...	Blind Friends' Gift.	...
Sevenoaks ...	...	Sevenoaks.	...	Old Warden ...	...	Disraeli.	...
Sidney Gilchrist	...	Sidney Gilchrist	...	Sotheron Estcourt ...	...	Battersea.	...
Thomas (5)	...	Thomas (5).	...	Britwell ...	...	Constance.	...
Ware ...	...	Willesden.	...	Cornwallis ...	...	Mrs. Warde.	...
Canterbury ...	...	Wye.	...	Ralph and Ruby ...	...	Edith Margaret.	...
Chislehurst ...	...	Chislehurst.	...	New County Club ...	...	New County Club.	...
Celia and Joan ...	...	Celia and Joan.	...	Wembley and Sudbury	...	Newbery.	...
Deepdene ...	...	Deepdene.	...	Worth ...	...	Town of Hertford.	...
Cricklade ...	...	Charlton Lodge.	...	Hewell ...	...	Chorleywood House.	...
Datchet ...	...	Wycombe.	...	Sittingbourne District.	...		...
Eridge ...	...	Epsom.	...		...		...

## LONDON WARD.

### NAMES OF BEDS.

#### H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF YORK—'MAY.'

EQUIPPED.		ENDOWED.		EQUIPPED.		ENDOWED.	
Behrens ...	...	Behrens.	...	Kensington ...	...	Kensington.	...
Cooper ...	...	Helen Balli.	...	Charles Allen ...	...	Marjorie Allen.	...
Helen Farrar ...	...	Goodhope Group (of five beds).	...	Bessie Evelyn ...	...	Lionel Beddington.	...
Muriel Farrar ...	...		...	White's Club ...	...	White's Club.	...
Gwendoline Farrar ...	...		...	Bath Club ...	...	Bath Club.	...
Mrs. George Farrar (2)	...		...	Boulter ...	...	John Jaffe.	...
Goldsmid ...	...	Biddle.	...	Aged Relative ...	...	Ethelston Memorial	...
Victoria Club ...	...	Miss M. A. Turner.	...	Abercromby ...	...	Abercromby.	...
Lewis Hall ...	...	Miss M. A. Turner.	...	Hay ...	...	Thanet.	...
Hampton ...	...	Butler's Wharf.	...	Voisey-Karpeles	...	Beatrice.	...
Elmwood ...	...	Elmwood.	...	Two Sisters ...	...	Three Sisters.	...
Westmacott ...	...	Hampstead.	...	Margot ...	...	Arnot.	...
Ivy ...	...	The Worshipful Com- pany of Cooks.	...	Rose Castle ...	...	Briscoe.	...
Calliope Ionides	...	Lally Ionides.	...	Lickey ...	...	Carlile.	...
Jay ...	...	Ada Lewis.	...	Denison ...	...	Davidson.	...
Hickman Morgan	...	Lafone.	...	De Tabley ...	...	FitzGerald.	...
Minstead ...	...	Cornelius Farrar.	...	Yateley ...	...	Lady Green.	...
George Webb Medley...	...	George Webb Medley.	...	Napier Higgins	...	E. H. H. (In Memoriam).	...
Daisy (In Memoriam)...	...	Ada.	...	E. K. (Speedy Recovery)	...	Canon Melville.	...
Paget ...	...	Paget.	...	Margaret ...	...	Katherine.	...
Geoffrey ...	...	Trower.	...	Nenson ...	...	Stiebel.	...
Sir M. E. Tierney	...	Gladys Isobel.	...	William Stevens	...	Salaley.	...
Trollope ...	...	Alexander Ralli.	...	Jackson ...	...	Jackson.	...
Warner ...	...	Helen Faudel Phillips.	...	Blanche Leigh ...	...	Clinton.	...
Zarifi ...	...	Schilizzi.	...	Mount-Stephen	...	Mount-Stephen.	...
Robertson Aikman	...	Robertson Aikman.	...	Miss Roberts ...	...	L. Walker.	...
Cavan Irving ...	...	Wheeler.	...	Lady Storey ...	...	Lady Storey.	...
Acland ...	...	Ethel Gladys.	...	Beatrice and Elsie	...		...
	...		...	Abercromby ...	...	A. B. and G. B. (2).	...

# IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

## SOUTHERN COUNTIES WARD.

(Sussex, Hants, Wilts, Dorset, Devon, Somerset, Cornwall.)

### NAMES OF BEDS.

EQUIPPED.	ENDOWED.	EQUIPPED.	ENDOWED.
Longleat ... ..	Bolitho.	Marlborough, Town of	Marlborough, Town of (2).
Constance ... ..	Bradninch.		
Welwyn... ..	Honiton.	Maiden Bradley ...	Lavington.
Fairthorpe ... ..	Past and present Pupils of Hamilton House, Tunbridge Wells.	Malmesbury ... ..	Beechingstoke.
		Bernarda ... ..	Chitterne.
Bexhill-on-Sea ... ..	Countess De la Warr.	Percy Brown ... ..	Westbury.
Grateley... ..	Friends at Petersfield.	Portman ... ..	John Reginald Tolcher.
Cornwallis, Maud ...	Sturford Mead.	Scott Williams ...	Field.
Hastings and St. Leonards.	Hastings and St. Leonards.	Dorset Cot ... ..	Crichel.
Melksham ... ..	Chippenham.	Barnstaple ... ..	Clinton.
Wingfield, Digby ...	Fairlaw.	Bolitho ... ..	Dorothy Anderson.
Cloveley ... ..	Thomas Stanford.	Chitterne District ...	South Molton.
Devizes ... ..	Sidmouth.	Exmoor ... ..	Bayley.
Wimborne Minster ...	Haslar, Chippenham.	Anderton ... ..	Torrington.
Carr Glyn ... ..	Ashburton.	Heathfield, Sussex ...	Oakdene.
Tyntesfield ... ..	Plymouth and District.	East Sussex ... ..	East Sussex.
Princess Alice ... ..	Mary.	Bath ... ..	Matlock, Bath.
Gaunt's House... ..	Hext.	Mark Rolles ... ..	Mark Rolles.
Keynsham ... ..	Keynsham.	Rood Ashton ... ..	Crudwell.
Bideford... ..	Bolitho Bank.	Trowbridge ... ..	Trowbridge.
Somerset ... ..	Mrs. Ivan Hippisley.	Ventnor ... ..	East Teignmouth.
Lymington ... ..	W. B. H.	Winchester Memorial	Winchester Memorial.
<i>Western Morning News,</i>	<i>Western Morning News,</i>	Warnham ... ..	Roffey.
Devon.	Cornwall.	West Dean ... ..	West Dean.
Ilchester... ..	Innes.	West Sussex ... ..	West Sussex.
Hove ... ..	Frewen.	Abdy Morant ... ..	Thorncombe Winsham.
Sedgwick ... ..	Randalls.	Exeter ... ..	Tisbury.
St. Leonard's School ...	St. Leonard's School.	Hungerford ... ..	Hungerford.
Mitford ... ..	Fletcher.	Hestercombe ... ..	Heathcote Wake.
Pebblecombe ... ..	Jack Bridges.	Hampshire ... ..	Alton and Petersfield.
		Faith ... ..	Weymouth.
		Ramsbury ... ..	Savernake Forest (2).

## EASTERN COUNTIES' WARD.

(Norfolk, Essex, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire.)

### NAMES OF BEDS.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES—'SANDRINGHAM.'

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES—'ALEXANDRA.'

EQUIPPED.	ENDOWED.	EQUIPPED.	ENDOWED.
De Ramsey ... ..	Kerrison.	Babraham ... ..	Exning.
E. Wythes ... ..	E. Wythes.	Fielden ... ..	Fielden.
Rougham ... ..	Rougham.	Cambridge Town ...	Cambridge Town.
Newmarket Town ...	Newmarket and Ousden.	Cambridge University	Cambridge University.
Woodbridge ... ..	Ransome.	Trinity College, Cambridge	Trinity College, Cambridge.
Linton ... ..	Hoxne Rural District Council.	Cambridgeshire ...	St. Columba, Cambridge

## APPENDICES.

EQUIPPED.			ENDOWED.			EQUIPPED.			ENDOWED.		
Ipswich ...	...	...	Ipswich.	...	...	Stoke Holy Cross ...	...	...	Coombe Lodge.	...	...
Suffolk ...	...	...	South Suffolk.	...	...	Chelmsford ...	...	...	Copeland.	...	...
Pamela Cobbold ...	...	...	Malverston.	...	...	Ind Coope ...	...	...	Romford.	...	...
East Suffolk ...	...	...	West Suffolk.	...	...	Waltham Abbey ...	...	...	King's Walden.	...	...
Bury St. Edmunds ...	...	...	Saxham.	...	...	Isle of Ely ...	...	...	Yarpole.	...	...
Fritton ...	...	...	Eda.	...	...	Pinehurst ...	...	...	Baxter.	...	...
Thorpe ...	...	...	Birkbeck.	...	...	Birdbrook ...	...	...	Blythwood.	...	...
Norwich ...	...	...	Geoffrey Colman.	...	...						

## MIDLAND COUNTIES' WARD.

(Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Worcestershire, Northamptonshire, Gloucestershire, Staffordshire.  
Nottinghamshire, Huntingdonshire, Shropshire.)

### NAMES OF BEDS.

EQUIPPED.			ENDOWED.			EQUIPPED.			ENDOWED.		
Birmingham Conserva- tive Club, War- wickshire	...	...	Birmingham Conserva- tive Club, Stafford- shire.	...	...	Tittensor ...	...	...	Francis Gaskell.	...	...
Birmingham Conserva- tive Club, Worcester- shire.	...	...	Huntingdon.	...	...	Swindon ...	...	...	Holder.	...	...
Belleisle ...	...	...	Oswestry.	...	...	Whitchurch, Shrop- shire	...	...	Miss Rachel Humphreys.	...	...
Radburne ...	...	...	Shardlow Hall.	...	...	Heath ...	...	...	Hughes Hallett.	...	...
Chatsworth ...	...	...	Cheshire County Council	...	...	Gloucestershire	...	...	Gloucestershire.	...	...
Bradford-on-Avon ...	...	...	Cay.	...	...	Worcestershire	...	...	Hickman.	...	...
Shenstone Court ...	...	...	Cirencester.	...	...	Nantwyth ...	...	...	Market Drayton.	...	...
Blanche Rosslyn ...	...	...	Sarah Ernle Drax.	...	...	Dunstall ...	...	...	Hornby Lewis.	...	...
Charnwood Forest ...	...	...	Kenneth and Honor Storey.	...	...	Stratford-on-Avon	...	...	Sandford.	...	...
Leicester ...	...	...	Leicester (2).	...	...	Leamington Spa	...	...	Inverloddon.	...	...
Dudley Town ...	...	...	Dudley Town.	...	...	Turner Family...	...	...	Blackwell.	...	...
Tyrwhitt Drake ...	...	...	Calwich.	...	...	Henley Hall ...	...	...	Henley Hall.	...	...
Marshal Field ...	...	...	Glover and Sons.	...	...	Trentham ...	...	...	Burton-on-Trent (2).	...	...
Warwick Castle ...	...	...	Warwick and Leam- ington.	...	...	Dove Cliff ...	...	...	Town of Uttoxeter.	...	...
Countess of Wilton ...	...	...	Countess of Wilton (2).	...	...	Keele ...	...	...	Vernon.	...	...
Tamworth-in-Arden ...	...	...	Hockley Heath.	...	...	Johnson ...	...	...	Johnson.	...	...
Whitley Abbey ...	...	...	Whitley Abbey.	...	...	Mander ...	...	...	Canwell.	...	...
Smith Ryland ...	...	...	Sara Vanderbyl.	...	...	Hollybush ...	...	...	Maple Hayes.	...	...
Ragley ...	...	...	Lady Hill.	...	...	Mayor of Wolver- hampton (4)	...	...	Mayor of Wolver- hampton (4).	...	...
Gartside ...	...	...	Alfred.	...	...	Vanderhyl ...	...	...	Cavour.	...	...
Cust ...	...	...	Hanbury Hall.	...	...	Dudley Leigh ...	...	...	Wragley.	...	...
Rugby ...	...	...	Shaw (2).	...	...	Lucas ...	...	...	Lucas.	...	...
Sir Charles Mordaunt.	...	...	James Butler (In Memoriam).	...	...	Loughborough ...	...	...	Leighton.	...	...
Stoughton Hall ...	...	...	Mrs. Bellville.	...	...	Malvern ...	...	...	Horton.	...	...
Mark Firth ...	...	...	Fairford.	...	...	Badminton ...	...	...	Lilliebrook.	...	...
Shropshire ...	...	...	Shropshire (2).	...	...	Longfords ...	...	...	Apperley.	...	...
Shavington ...	...	...	Stanley.	...	...	Charlton Kings	...	...	Kesteven.	...	...
Johnston Foster ...	...	...	Sansaw.	...	...	H. M. R. ...	...	...	Hockey Players.	...	...
Tamworth ...	...	...	Louis Foster.	...	...	Constance Holden	...	...	Wheatsheaf Friends.	...	...
Alwyn Greville ...	...	...	Lady Eva Dugdale.	...	...	Wythemshawe	...	...	Runcorn District.	...	...
						St. James, Bury St. Edmunds	...	...	Stourbridge.	...	...
						Stoughton ...	...	...	Stoughton.	...	...
						Barnston ...	...	...	Vicar's Cross.	...	...
						Brocklehurst ...	...	...	Doddington.	...	...

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

EQUIPPED.		ENDOWED.		EQUIPPED.		ENDOWED.	
Brancker Memorial	...	Wirral Needlework	...	Prichard	...	Mrs. Prichard.	...
		Guild.	...	Proud Salopian	...	Mrs. Lovatt.	...
Nottingham Merchants	...	Nottingham Merchants.	...	John Russell	...	Redditch.	...
Patience Gorton	...	Babbington.	...	Lewis Starkey	...	Reviresco.	...
Colston Bassett	...	Nottingham Banquet	...	South Leicestershire	...	South Leicestershire.	...
		Committee.	...	Shrewsbury	...	Shrewsbury.	...
Violet and Dorothy	...	Ley Cot.	...	Derby St. Alkmund's	...	Wightman.	...
Bolesworth	...	Tom Brown.	...	Bromsgrove	...	Bourton.	...
Westminster	...	Waverton.	...	Bristol	...	Derbyshire.	...
Northwich	...	Northwich.	...	Edgcote and Warden	...	Lichfield.	...
Calverley	...	Farndon.	...	Hill	...		...
Rookery	...	Tarporley.	...	Howe	...	Howe.	...
Hoylake	...	Hoylake.	...	Gaddesby	...	Hanbury.	...
Knutsford	...	Knutsford (2).	...	Osmaston	...	D. G. Bingham.	...
Adlington	...	Some Cheshire Ladies.	...	Boden	...	Pastures.	...
Malpas	...	Macclesfield.	...	Inge	...	General Lindsay.	...
Herbert Praed	...	Eccleshall.	...	Oakley	...	Enderby.	...
Barnby Manor	...	Violet Duncan.	...	Colmore	...	Mrs. Mackenzie.	...
Egerton Lodge	...	Mary Shaw.	...	Tissington	...	Rudge Hall.	...
Mountsorrel	...	Martin.	...	Hoar Cross	...	Welton.	...
Nottingham	...	Captain Marsland.	...	Midland Conservative	...	Midland Conservative.	...
Nettlefold	...	Nettlefold.	...	Club, Birmingham	...	Club, Birmingham (2).	...
Newbury	...	Oakshott.	...				

## YORKSHIRE AND LANCASHIRE WARD.

### NAMES OF BEDS.

EQUIPPED.		ENDOWED.		EQUIPPED.		ENDOWED.	
City of Bradford	...	W. Fitzherbert Brock-	...	Heald	...	Red Cross.	...
		holes.	...	Lytham	...	St. Helens.	...
Beaumont	...	Nidd Hall.	...	Liverpool	...	Liverpool Town Hall.	...
Welton	...	Temple House.	...	Ian Menzies	...	Wilson.	...
Bolton	...	Bolton.	...	North Riding, York-	...	North Riding, York-	...
Maltby	...	Scarbrough.	...	shire	...	shire (2).	...
Irwell Bank	...	De Trafford.	...	De Laude Long	...	West Kirby.	...
Skelton	...	Fleetwood.	...	St. Oswald's	...	West Kirby.	...
Houlding	...	Alderley Edge.	...	Claro	...	Arthur Schreiber.	...
Knowsley	...	Knole.	...	Whitworth	...	A Friend, Pontefract.	...
Rainford	...	Windle.	...	Bingley	...	Bingley (2).	...
Mrs. Edward Storey	...	Todmorden.	...	Kirby, Malguard, and	...	Ripon.	...
Burnley	...	Roby.	...	Ripon	...		...
Bury	...	Bury.	...	Messrs. Samuelson	...	Messrs. Samuelson.	...
Ashton Cross	...	Ashton-in-Makersfield.	...	Strafforth and Tickhill	...	Ainstey Division.	...
Garswood Hall Colliery	...	Garswood.	...	Heywood	...	Alice and May Platt.	...
Knottingley Social Club	...	Greenwood.	...	Wenlock	...	Wenlock.	...
Harrogate	...	Mrs. Hopwood.	...	Skyrack	...	Skyrack Constabulary.	...
Parlington	...	Lotherton.	...	Pudsey	...	Rochdale.	...
Helen	...	Ormskirk.	...	Frank Gallsworthy	...	Storey.	...
Oldham (2)	...	Oldham (2).	...	Earlstown	...	Chorley.	...
West Riding	...	Shipley.	...	Edmondson	...	Gamble.	...
Harewood	...	Margaret Lees.	...	Hopwood	...	Hopwood Estate.	...
Watherley	...	Jane Rew.	...	Hopwood Cottage	...	Middleton.	...
Hickleton	...	Holy Trinity.	...	Margaret	...	Marjorie.	...

## APPENDICES.

EQUIPPED.	ENDOWED.
Newton-le-Willows ...	Newton.
Park Lane Collieries...	Kitson.
Rainhill ... ..	St. Cecilia.
Sherdley ... ..	Thurnham.
St. John's Church Sunday School, Earlstown	Thomas Beecham.
Warrington (2) ...	Warrington School Girls (2).
Lady Bolton ... ..	Oundle and District.
Thrapston and District	Lancaster.

EQUIPPED.	ENDOWED.
Waterhouse ... ..	Cathcart.
Countess of Scarbrough	Halifax.
Southport ... ..	Southport.
Keighley ... ..	Keighley.
East Morley and Shipley	Spenn Valley.
Tynedale ... ..	Ethel.
Blackburn ... ..	Hospital.
Darwen ... ..	Garstang.
Worsley, No. 1 ...	Worsley, No. 2.

## NORTHERN COUNTIES' WARD.

(Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham, Westmoreland.)

### NAMES OF BEDS.

EQUIPPED.	ENDOWED.
Humshaugh ... ..	Calthwaite.
Morpeth and District...	Paisley.
Darlington ... ..	Durham County.
Bellingham ... ..	Corbridge.
Thornhill ... ..	Lord Strathmore.
Stamfordham ... ..	Corbridge.
Grindon ... ..	Mrs. C. Hunter.
Newcastle ... ..	Mrs. James Wood.
Northumberland (2) ...	Northumberland (2).
Hexham ... ..	North Tyne.
Springhill ... ..	Morpeth.
Coquetdale ... ..	Rothbury.

EQUIPPED.	ENDOWED.
Alnwick District ...	Mrs. Wheeler.
Shotley Bridge ...	Mrs. Cecil Priestman.
Henry Lowther ...	Keswick.
Windermere ... ..	Windermere.
Alnmouth ... ..	Cockermouth.
Brougham ... ..	Penrith.
Low Gosforth ... ..	Londesborough.
Westmoreland and Cumberland.	Durham Ladies.
Skelwith ... ..	Durham.
Penrith and District...	Northumbrians.

## GLAMORGANSHIRE WARD.

### NAMES OF BEDS.

EQUIPPED.	ENDOWED.
Cory Duffryn (2) ...	Cory Duffryn (2).
Cranwells ... ..	Cranwells.
Cardiff ... ..	Bute.
Llanfair ... ..	Builth.
Bridgend ... ..	Bridgend.
Penarth ... ..	Penarth.
Wyndham Quin ...	Mackintosh.
Margam ... ..	Mardy.
Shirley ... ..	Forrest.
Glanmor ... ..	Curre-Canning.

EQUIPPED.	ENDOWED.
Insole ... ..	Cardiff Town.
Penlleghan ... ..	Glanbrydan.
In Memoriam ... ..	Aberdare.
Breconshire ... ..	Cowbridge.
Pontypridd ... ..	Chepstow.
Llangadock ... ..	Llandilo.
Carmarthenshire ...	Crawshay.
Rhondda Valley ...	Aberdare Town.
Penylan ... ..	Llandaff.
Osborne Riches ...	Lewis Merthyr.

## THE 'WALES' WARD.

### NAMES OF BEDS.

EQUIPPED.	ENDOWED.
Anglesey ... ..	Anglesey (2).
South Monmouthshire	Monmouthshire Hunt.
Irby ... ..	Pembrokeshire.
Montgomeryshire ...	Wynnstay Hunt.
Beatrice Tebb ... ..	Lord Tredegar's Hunt.
Plas-yn-Cefn ... ..	Winefred Dundonald.
Pembedn ... ..	Calderbridge and Ponsonby.

EQUIPPED.	ENDOWED.
Pontyffyd, Pickhill, and Wygfair.	Llangibby Hunt.
Newtown ... ..	Newtown.
Penrhyn ... ..	Wicken.
Welshpool ... ..	Gwydyr.
Llangibby Castle ...	Llangibby Castle.
Piercy ... ..	Piercy.

# IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

## AYRSHIRE WARD.

### NAMES OF BEDS.

EQUIPPED.	ENDOWED.	EQUIPPED.	ENDOWED.
Carling, Ayrshire ...	Mrs. Pollock.	Adamton ...	Arthur.
Glencoats ...	Windyhall.	Western Meeting ...	Western Meeting.
Ferguslie Park ...	Connal.		

## 'SCOTLAND' WARD.

### NAMES OF BEDS.

#### H.R.H. PRINCESS LOUISE, MARCHIONESS OF LORNE - 'LOUISE.'

EQUIPPED.	ENDOWED.	EQUIPPED.	ENDOWED.
Myrtle and Silvia ...	Myrtle and Silvia.	Pullar ...	Rhoda Pullar
Gilmour Montrave ...	Gilmour Montrave.	Bridge of Allan ...	Tulchan.
Coldstream ...	Edinburgh Hockey Club	Whitchester ...	Auchen.
Manderston ...	Melrose.	Chirnside ...	Duns.
Northumberland and Berwickshire Border	Maelor.	Fyvie ...	Fyvie.
		Callendar ...	Macdonald.

### COUNTY OF FIFE ENDOWMENTS.

Lady Gilmour ...	Lady Gilmour.	Mrs. and the Misses Oswald	Burgh of Crail.
Countess of Elgin and the Ladies L. C. and V. Bruce	The Misses Lumsden.	M. B. Nairn—Rankeilard	M. B. Nairn — Dysart House.

## THE IRELAND WARD.

### NAMES OF BEDS.

EQUIPPED.	ENDOWED.	EQUIPPED.	ENDOWED.
Cadogan... ..	Ruby.	Meath Hunt ...	Meath Hunt.
Pirrie ... ..	Emily Arnot.	Galway Hunt ...	East Galway.
Portglenone ...	Miss Jameson.	Kildare Hunt ...	Milton Hunt.
Listowel (2) ...	Listowel (2).	Ormonde Hunt ...	Ormonde Hunt,
County Longford ...	Carlow and Island Hunt.	Grace Pakenham	Alexander Cramer
County Westmeath ...	West Meath Hunt.	Mahon	Roberts.
Kildare Street Club ...	Kildare Street Club (2).	Templemore Hunt ...	Duhallow Hunt.
County Kilkenny ...	Dunraven.	United Hunt Club ...	Castletown.
Limerick (3) ...	Limerick (3),	Queen's County ...	Silvia.
Royal Meath ...	Brin.	Garvagh... ..	Galway Blazers.

## YEOMANRY WARD.

### NAMES OF BEDS.

#### 'ARTHUR YOUNG - FOUNDER OF YEOMANRY.'

EQUIPPED.	ENDOWED.	EQUIPPED.	ENDOWED.
Mrs. Pritt's Gift for Cumberland & Westmoreland Yeomen	Bolton Troop.	West Somerset Yeomanry	Friends of the Ceylon Contingent.
North Somerset Yeomanry	North Somerset Yeomanry (2).	'A' Squadron Herts Yeomanry	Loyal Suffolk Hussars.
		Blackburn Troop ...	Patience.

## APPENDICES.

EQUIPPED.		ENDOWED.		EQUIPPED.		ENDOWED.	
Worsley Troop	...	Worsley Troop.		Royal 1st Devon Yeomanry Headquarters		Newton Abbott.	
Oldham Troop (2)	...	Oldham Troop (2).		Tiverton...	...	Tiverton.	
Rochdale Troop	...	Rochdale Troop (2).		Yorkshire Hussars,		2 Royal 1st Devon Yeomanry District.	
South Molton Squadron		South Molton Squadron.		P.W.O.		'A' Squadron Queen's Own Worcestershire Hussars.	
Haydock Lodge—Officers and Staff		Berkeley Troop.		'D' Squadron — South Notts Hussars		Beeston and Chilwell.	
'B' Troop West Kent Yeomanry		'D' Troop East Kent Yeomanry.		South Notts Hussars ...		Geoffrey.	
Lance-Sergeant Middlesex Yeomanry	...	Lance-Sergeant Middlesex Yeomanry (2).		N.C.O.'s Royal Berks Yeomanry Cavalry		Clumber Troop.	
Bostock Troop	...	Broughton.		Heywood Troop	...	Torrington Squadron.	
No. 1 Sussex Troop	...	No. 1 Sussex Troop.		'D' Troop, Maidstone			
No. 2 Sussex Troop	...	No. 2 Sussex Troop.					
Bideford Squadron	...	Bideford Squadron.					

## HUNT WARD.

### NAMES OF BEDS.

#### H.R.S. THE PRINCE OF WALES—'PERSIMMON.

EQUIPPED.		ENDOWED.		EQUIPPED.		ENDOWED.	
Henham Harriers	...	Henham Harriers.		Bicester ...	...	Bicester.	
Dunston Harriers	...	Dunston Harriers.		Exmoor ...	...	Exmoor (2).	
Braes of Derwent	...	West Hartlepool.		Dumfriesshire	...	Dumfriesshire (2).	
Percy	...	Alnwick.		Blackmore Vale	...	Blackmore Vale (2).	
Morpeth	...	Wansbeck.		Beaufort...	...	Beaufort (2).	
Tynedale	...	Miss Clayton.		Cottesmore	...	Cottesmore.	
North Durham	...	County of Durham.		Eridge	...	Warnham.	
Brocklesby	...	Rufford.		Fitzwilliam	...	Fitzwilliam (2).	
Pytchley...	...	Pytchley.		H. H.	...	Portsmouth.	
West Kent	...	East Kent.		Cotswold	...	Jock Trotter.	
Belvoir	...	North Cotswold.		Wheatland	...	Shropshire Hounds.	
South Dorset	...	New Forest (2).		West Surrey Stag Hounds.		West Surrey Stag Hounds.	
South Oxfordshire	...	South Oxfordshire.		Flint and Denbigh	...	Flint and Denbigh (2).	
North Warwickshire...		Herts Hunt—Ladies.		Holderness	...	Vine.	
Warwickshire	...	Warwickshire.		Ledbury	...	Oroome.	
Puckeridge	...	Puckeridge.		Old Berkeley, East and West.		Old Berkeley, East and West.	
Ludlow	...	Ludlow.		Percy	...	West Norfolk.	
North Hereford	...	South Durham.		South Herefordshire	...	South Herefordshire.	
Cattistock	...	A Friend.		Whaddon Chase	...	Tarporley Green Collar.	
Surrey Stag Hounds...		Surrey Union.		Essex Union	...	Essex Union.	
Grafton Hunt Steeple Chase.		Linslade Pony Race Committee.		East Essex	...	East Essex.	
Western Harrier	...	Melton Constable Har-		Essex	...	Essex (2).	
Hambleton	...	Hambleton (2). [riers.		West Somerset	...	Ootley.	
Tedworth	...	Kirkham Harriers.		Southwold	...	South Lindsay.	
Four Burrow	...	Worcester.		Hurworth	...	Hurworth (2).	
Isle of Wight	...	Horsley.		Oakley	...	Oakley.	
Tickham	...	Tickham.		Old Surrey Foxhounds		Old Surrey Foxhounds	
Albrighton	...	Burton.		Fitzhardinge	...	Berkeley (2).	(2)
Blankney	...	Blankney.		Bicester Hunt (Ladies)		Bicester Hunt (Ladies).	
Old Berks	...	Old Berks.					

#### MR. FERNIES' HUNT.

Jefferson...	...	Glenn House.		East Langton	...	West Langton.	
Hallaton...	...	Lubenham Husbands, Bosworth.		Glen and Burton Overy		Blaston, Horninghold, and Medbourne.	

# IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

## SHERWOOD RANGERS' WARD.

### NAMES OF BEDS.

EQUIPPED.			ENDOWED.			EQUIPPED.			ENDOWED.		
Newark ...	...	...	Ladysmith.			Serlby ...	...	...	Harold and Helen,		
Clumber ...	...	...	Clumber Park.						Biarritz.		
Mansfield ...	...	...	Mansfield.			Welbeck Abbey	...	...	Cuckney District.		
Retford ...	...	...	California.			Rufford Abbey	...	...	Aston Hall.		
Bassetlaw ...	...	...	Hotel d'Angleterre,			Wiseton ...	...	...	Abberley Hall.		
			Biarritz.			Pelham Clinton	...	...	Maids Morton.		
Milner ...	...	...	English and American			Fitzherbert	...	...	Elisha Rhodes Brown.		
			Friends, U.S.A.			Brocklesby	...	...	Holmdale.		
Worksop ...	...	...	Biarritz.			Brownlow	...	...	England.		
Babworth ...	...	...	Dinard English, Past			Thonock ...	...	...	Dorothy.		
			and Present.			Greatford	...	...	Florence.		
Whitaker ...	...	...	Donoghue.			Vere ...	...	...	Cicely.		
Hesley ...	...	...	Cannes.								

## THE 'WILLS' WARD.

### NAMES OF BEDS.

EQUIPPED.			ENDOWED.			EQUIPPED.			ENDOWED.		
James Hamilton	...	...	Mrs. Wills.			Kathleen Wills	...	...	Mrs. Wills.		
Selwyn ...	...	...	"			Noel Wills	...	...	"		
A. D. ...	...	...	"			Gilbert Wills	...	...	"		
Edith Wills	...	...	"			Bardie	...	...	"		
Margery Wills...	...	...	"			Isabella	...	...	"		

The beds named below were all subscribed for in South Africa, and were placed in a special ward, called the

## SOUTH AFRICAN WARD.

Lodge of Israel, E.C.	Ethel Mary.	Children of Queenstown	Band Children's.
2891		Good Hope ...	Doris Dorothy.
Jewish Boys and Girls	Nain.	Daisy Gladys, Diocesan	D.S.G. for Girls,
Cecil Bailey ...	St. George's.	School	Grahamstown.
Reggie and Gladys ...	Cape Cricketers.		

In addition to the above, complete wards were equipped by

Mr. and Mrs. James Elliman,	called the ELLIMAN WARD.
The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough,	„ MARLBOROUGH WARD.
The City of Sheffield, through the Mayor,	„ CITY OF SHEFFIELD WARD.



## APPENDICES.

### MISCELLANEOUS WARD.

#### NAMES OF BEDS.

*(Received subsequent to the opening of the Hospital at Deelfontein.)*

EQUIPPED.	ENDOWED.
Forester Estate ...	Charles Russell.
Freshwater, Isle of Wight.	Graham, Cockerell, and William (2).
Constance and Violet...	St. Andrew's.
South Howdenshire ...	South Howdenshire.
Worcestershire Hunt...	Bournemouth.
Liddell Robinson ...	Liddell Robinson.
George Fielding ...	George Fielding.
Garth Hunt ...	Crossbasket.
Wigan ...	Crowle.
Louth Hunt ...	Ceylon Contingent (2).
Torquay ...	South-West Norfolk.
Essex & Suffolk Hunt	Essex & Suffolk Hunt.
Order of Alfredians ...	Order of Alfredians.
Enfield Chase Stag Hounds.	In memory of J. P. E., 2nd W. York Yeomanry.
Melita ...	British Visitors at Pau.

EQUIPPED.	ENDOWED.
South of England Trainers.	Scotchwoman in Sweden.
Bicester & Warden Hill Hunt.	Beatrice.
Chacombe & Middleton Cheney.	Wolverstone.
Welsh Battalion ...	Walesby.
Yorkshire Dragoons ...	Geoffrey Memorial.
Kiuchang ...	Lowther.
Loyal Suffolk Contingent	Norwich.

#### ARTICLE CLUB TENT.

Evelyn ...	Irene.
Feuerheerd ...	Hunyadi Janos.
Clarnico (Clarke, Nickolls & Coombs, Ltd.)	Columbus.
Anglo-Swiss Milk Co.	Lorna Doone.

# IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

## APPENDIX E (CHAIRMAN'S REPORT).

THE FOLLOWING ARE APPROXIMATE LISTS OF THE  
VARIOUS GIFTS RECEIVED AND DISPATCHED TO  
THE YEOMANRY HOSPITALS IN AFRICA.\*

### I.—Articles dispatched by the Gifts Committee.

ARTICLES OF CLOTHING.													NUMBER.
DESCRIPTION.													
Aprons ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138
Belts (Cholera Belts, &c.) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2844
Braces ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 pairs.
Caps, Helmets, and Tam-o'-Shanters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6387
Comforters and Chest Protectors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3484
Dressing Gowns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206
Gaiters and Leggings, Mittens and Gloves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	575
Handkerchiefs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,953
Jackets (Bed) and Cardigan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1580
Vests and Sweaters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	935
Waistcoats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
													2636
Nightingales ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1914
Pants and Drawers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	622
Pyjamas and Sleeping Suits ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1848
													4384
Shirts (Day, Night, and Hospital) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7343
Slippers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1257 pairs.
Socks and Stockings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8716 "
Trousers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 "
Boot Laces ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	689 "
													55,653

BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING.													NUMBER.
DESCRIPTION.													
Air Beds and Water Beds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Bedsteads (including six Couches) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	687
Bed Pulls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152
Cushions and Pillows ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4897
Cushion Covers and Pillow Slips ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3516
Hot-water Bottles (mostly Indiarubber) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143
Mattresses (besides one Hammock) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	539
Blankets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1025
Bed-spreads, Coverlets, and Counterpanes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	536
Quilts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Rugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	377
Sheets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	821
													2772
													12,776

\* The names of donors have been unavoidably omitted owing to the confusion that would arise from the constant repetition of names—a large number of donors having contributed articles to several of the various classes.

## APPENDICES.

### ARTICLES OF FOOD, &c.

DESCRIPTION.	LES.	QUANTITY.	DOZENS.
Coffee, Cocoa, and Tea ... ..	598	...	—
Invalid Foods (such as Arrowroot, Meat Essences, &c.) ... ..	1943	...	117
Preserves, Jams, and Dried Fruits ... ..	3060	...	—
Mineral Waters ... ..	—	...	93
Wines and Spirits ... ..	—	... (about)	85
Totals ... ..	5801	...	295
3540 articles.			

### ARTICLES OF LINEN, &c.

DESCRIPTION.	NUMBER.
Bags (linen, calico, and 44 of ticking) ... ..	58
Cup-covers and d'Oyleys ... ..	5447
Flags (Red Cross) ... ..	7
House-cloths and Towels ... ..	1316
Table-linen (including traycloths, tablecloths, and napkins) ... ..	90
Total ... ..	6918

In addition to the articles above enumerated, a very large quantity of Muslin, Mosquito Nets, Mosquito Netting, Jaconet, old Linen and Flannel, suitable for bandages, Housewives, Thread, Wool, Thimbles, Pins, &c., were received at and dispatched from the Pall Mall Deposit.

### MEDICAL REQUIREMENTS (OTHER THAN MEDICINE).

DESCRIPTION.	NUMBER.
Bandages ... .. (about)	13,024
Cotton Wool, Tissue, &c. ... ..	600 lbs.
Lint ... ..	250 "
Plaster (in packets) ... ..	144
Sponges ... ..	1667
Bed-cradles, Bed-rests, Body-cradles, and Leg-cradles ... ..	173
Crutches ... ..	300 single.
Splints and Stretchers ... ..	297
Surgical Instruments (small cases) ... ..	5
Medical Appliances (such as Test Tubes, Thermometers, &c.) ... ..	606

### MEDICINES (INCLUDING DISINFECTANTS AND OINTMENTS).

DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.
Chloroform ... ..	15 lbs.
Condy's Fluid and other Disinfectants (in addition to 1 large drum) ... ..	36 dozen.
Drugs (various) ... ..	587 lbs.
Eau-de-Cologne, Lavender Water, &c. ... .. (about)	300 bottles.
Gelatine ... ..	12 lbs.
Ointments, Vaseline, Smelling Salts, &c. ... ..	15 dozen.
Totals ... ..	{ 1464 lbs. 5829 articles.

Also several thousand tablets of Antiseptic and Toilet Soaps, a quantity of Fuller's Earth, Chloronaphtholeum and Comax, 6 Aluminium 'Tabloid' Medicine Chests, 2 cases of assorted Drugs, and about 300 yards Gauze (Cyanide and Salicylic) were received.

# IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

## MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

DESCRIPTION.	NUMBER.
Dynamo and Fittings ... ..	1
Field Kitchen (complete for 60 men) ... ..	1
Galvanic Batteries ... ..	2
Piano (Erard's) ... ..	1
Telephones ... ..	2
Bed-tables ... ..	35
Chairs (including 130 stools) ... ..	192
Notice Boards ... ..	6
Photographs (3) and Pictures (4) ... ..	7
Photographic Materials (Dry Plates and 'Tabloid' Chemicals ... ..	192
Enamelled Iron, Tin, Plated, and Hardware Goods, &c. (including Kitchen Utensils, Cutlery, China, Glass, Sterilisers, Fans, Walking-sticks, Poles, &c.) ... ..	5455
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>5894</b>

In addition to the articles enumerated above, was a vast quantity of Note-paper and Envelopes (many of the latter stamped), Postcards, &c.; also many Writing and Blotting Pads; Magazines and Books too numerous to be counted; Pocket-books; and a large quantity of Tobacco and Cigars, and a large quantity of various Games, including Chess, Draughts, Cards, &c.

## *Presented to the Imperial Yeomanry Field Hospital and Bearer Company.*

DESCRIPTION.	NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	NAME.
Ambulance Wagon ...	AYLESBURY.	Tent ... ..	MARIE JEANNE COATS.
Ambulance Wagon ...	CARNARVONSHIRE.	Tent ... ..	NEUMANN.
Ambulance Wagon ...	DENMARK HILL.	Tent ... ..	NEW COLLEGE.
Ambulance Wagon and Tent	GLAMORGAN.	Tent ... ..	ORIEL COLLEGE.
Ambulance Wagon ...	LEICESTER.	Tent ... ..	SOUTH HOLLAND.
Ambulance Wagon (from East and West Lothian)	LOTHIANS, No. 1.	Tent ... ..	THE 47TH COMPANY IMPERIAL YEOMANRY, DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN.
Ambulance Wagon (from Mid-Lothian)	LOTHIANS, No. 2.	Water Cart ... ..	CEYLON CONTINGENT.
Ambulance Wagon ...	MIDDLESEX.	Water Cart ... ..	FOREST ROW.
Ambulance Wagon and Tent	SOUTHPORT.	Water Cart ... ..	SOUTHDOWN HUNT.
Ambulance Wagon ...	SPALDING.	Surgical Panniers ...	LORD ANCASTER.
Ambulance Wagon ...	ZETLAND.	Surgical Panniers ...	THE HON. MISSES EDEN.
Tent ... ..	BANSTEAD.	Surgical Panniers ...	THE MISSES HARVEY.
Tent ... ..	BARKING, ESSEX.	Surgical Panniers ...	THE LEDBURY HUNT FARMERS AND A FEW FRIENDS.
Tent ... ..	BEDALE HUNT.	Surgical Panniers ...	LORD IVEAGH FROM THE IRISH HOSPITAL.
Tent ... ..	DUGDALE.		
Tent ... ..	DURHAM.		

## II.—Articles dispatched from various sources.

DESCRIPTION.	BEDDING.	NUMBER.
Danish Cork Mattresses (given by Queen Alexandra) ... ..		30
Ground Sheets ... ..		75
		<b>105</b>

## APPENDICES.

ARTICLES OF FOOD.												QUANTITY—	LES.	DOZENS.
DESCRIPTION.														
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	12
Chocolate and Cocoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1234	—
Eggs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	45½
Invalid Foods (such as Malted and Sterilised Milk, Lentil Food, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	120
Mineral Waters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	192
													<u>1434</u>	<u>369½</u>

### MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REQUIREMENTS (OTHER THAN MEDICINES).

DESCRIPTION.													NUMBER.
Sponges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Tin Boxes for Dressings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Operating Table	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Set of Instruments for Bacteriological Diagnosis of Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Temperature Charts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4000
Sterilised Ophthalmic Pads (in tins)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Walking-horses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Microscope and Accessories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
													<u>4562</u>

### MEDICINES (INCLUDING DISINFECTANTS AND OINTMENTS).

DESCRIPTION.												QUANTITY.
Lacto-glycose	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 dozen
Emulsion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25½ „
Hunyadi Janos	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1250 bottles
Carlsbad Salts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000 „
Borax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600 lbs.
Eau-de-Cologne	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224 bottles
Peptonising Tubes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Panopepton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Papencia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
												<u>4346</u>

In addition to a large quantity of Cod-liver Oil, Sanitas, and Terebene, also a quantity of Anti-typhoid Vaccine.

### MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

DESCRIPTION.												NUMBER.
Bed-head Boards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000
Cistern Filters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Refrigerators	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hair-carding Machine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Complete sets of Electric Wiring, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cylinders Carbonic Acid Gas (containing over 20,000 ft. compressed gas)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Sterilisers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Small Hand Fire Pump, Fire Buckets, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Small Fire Manual	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Patent Field Stove	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Seltzogenes and Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Large Clock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Small Engine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Spectroscope	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Organ, Stool, and Selection of Music	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Marquee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES ( <i>Continued</i> ).														NUMBER.
DESCRIPTION.														
Orderly Huts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bell Tents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Complete Soda-water Making Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sunshades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Hair Clippers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Tablets of Soap	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8000
														<u>9240</u>

Besides a number of Brass Curtain-poles and Rings, Plates for X-ray Apparatus, a quantity of Matches, Blacking, Metal Polish, &c.

## SUMMARY OF THE GIFTS

*To the Imperial Yeomanry Hospitals as enumerated in the above lists:—*

I.—GIFTS COMMITTEE.				II.—VARIOUS SOURCES.			
DESCRIPTION.			NUMBER.	DESCRIPTION.			NUMBER.
Bedsteads and Beddings	...	...	12,776	Bedding	...	...	105
Clothing, Articles of	...	...	55,653	Food	...	...	4440
Food, „ (5601 lbs.)	...	...	3540	Medical and Surgical	...	...	4562
Linen, „	...	...	6918	Medicines	...	...	4346
Medical Requirements, Medicines, and Dis-				Miscellaneous	...	...	1138
infectants, &c. (1464 lbs.)	...	...	5329				
Miscellaneous Articles, including Hardware							
and Wooden	...	...	5894				
			<u>90,110</u>				<u>14,591</u>

# APPENDICES.

## APPENDIX F (COL. SLOGGETT'S REPORT).

### IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITAL, DEELFONTEIN.

RETURN showing the number of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men of the Imperial Yeomanry and Imperial Yeomanry Hospital Staff who have been treated as patients at this Hospital from date of opening (March 5th, 1900) to close (March 31st, 1901), together with their respective Companies and Counties.

Company.	County.	Number of Officers, N.C.O.'s, and Men treated as patients.	Company.	County.	Number of Officers, N.C.O.'s, and Men treated as patients.
1	Wiltshire	24	42	Herts	37
2	"	14	43	Suffolk	47
3	Gloucester	18	44	"	40
4	Glamorgan	10	45	Irish Hunt (Dublin)	34
5	Warwick	66	46	Ulster (Belfast)	37
6	Stafford	19	47	D.C.O. (Irish)	27
7	Leicester	10	48	Somerset (North)	19
8	Derby	24	49	Montgomery	57
9	York (Hussars)	68	50	Hants	36
10	Notts (Sherwood Rangers)	57	51	Paget's Horse	48
11	York (Dragoons)	70	52	"	39
12	Notts (South)	53	53	Kent (East)	23
13	Shrops.	66	54	Irish (Belfast)	37
14	Northumberland (Hussars)	59	55	Northumberland	22
15	Northumberland and Durham	71	56	Bucks	20
16	Worcester	75	57	" (Lane Fox's Horse)	44
17	Scottish (Ayr)	23	58	Berks	42
18	" (Lanark)	42	59	Oxford	27
19	" (Lothian and Berwick)	14	60	Irish (Belfast)	25
20	" (Fife Light Horse)	34	61	" (Dublin)	35
21	Chester	32	62	Middlesex	16
22	"	45	63	Wilts	40
23	Lancs. (Duke of Lancaster's Own)	58	64	Manchester (not represented in S. A.)	—
24	Westmoreland and Cumberland	47	65	Leicester	27
25	Somerset (West)	36	66	York	40
26	Dorset	31	67	Sharpshooters	26
27	Devon	23	68	Paget's Horse	45
28	Bedford (Compton's Horse)	11	69	Sussex	19
29	Denbigh	59	70	Sharpshooters	18
30	Pembroke	42	71	"	24
31	Montgomery	44	72	Rough Riders	26
32	Lancs. (Hussars)	34	73	Paget's Horse	62
33	Kent (East)	28	74	Irish (Dublin)	46
34	Middlesex	18	75	Sharpshooters	27
35	"	20	76	Rough Riders	15
36	Kent (West)	11	77	Manchester	37
37	Bucks	46	78	Rough Riders	26
38	"	49	79	"	18
39	Berks	49		Imperial Yeomanry Hospital Staff	56
40	Oxford	41			
41	Hants	26			

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# IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

## APPENDIX G (COL. SLOGGETT'S REPORT).

### IMPERIAL YEOMANRY WHO HAVE DIED IN HOSPITAL AT DEELFONTEIN.

Regl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Company.	Disease.	Date.
	Lieut. ...	Marriott, D. E. ...	50th ... ..	Enteric ... ..	30.3.01
	C.M.O. ...	Fitzhugh, R. T....	I.Y.H. Staff...	Enteric ... ..	5.6.00
	S. Dresser...	Sells, C. B. ...	Attd. I.Y.H. Staff...	Enteric ... ..	22.1.00
	Sergeant ...	Phillips, F. ...	I.Y.H. Staff...	Pneumonia ...	10.5.01
14 ...	Private ...	Harvey, J. ...	I.Y.H. Staff...	Enteric ... ..	1.6.00
288 ...	Private ...	Barrett, J. V. L.	I.Y.H. Staff...	Enteric ... ..	6.9.00
303 ...	Sergeant ...	Wilmore, C. E. ...	I.Y.H. Staff...	Pneumonia ...	2.1.01
1831 ...	Trooper ...	Cramer-Roberts...	21st ... ..	Tumour on brain	25.4.00
6139 ...	Trooper ...	Baker, H. ...	58th ... ..	Enteric ... ..	3.6.00
2413 ...	Trooper ...	Boote, R....	12th ... ..	Enteric ... ..	5.6.00
15322 ...	Trooper ...	Riley, T. ...	49th ... ..	Enteric ... ..	23.9.00
841 ...	Trooper ...	Bell, F. ...	10th ... ..	Enteric ... ..	27.10.00
9368 ...	Trooper ...	Parker, J. ...	46th ... ..	C. acid pois. ...	31.12.00
10477 ...	Trooper ...	Sedman, G. ...	57th ... ..	Enteric ... ..	14.1.01
11636 ...	Trooper ...	Young, J. ...	63rd ... ..	Enteric ... ..	16.1.01
7005 ...	Trooper ...	Jefferes, R. ...	67th ... ..	Enteric ... ..	28.1.01
12249 ...	Trooper ...	Pexton, W. ...	66th ... ..	Dysentery ...	5.3.01
4853 ...	Trooper ...	Black, A....	41st ... ..	Enteric ... ..	12.4.00

## APPENDIX H (COL. SLOGGETT'S REPORT).

### SUMMARY OF MONTHLY ADMISSIONS TO THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITAL, DEELFONTEIN, FROM MARCH 5TH, 1900, TO MARCH 31ST, 1901.

Months.			Imperial Yeomanry.		Others, i.e., Regulars, Colonials, Volunteers, Civilians.			Total.	
			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1900.									
March ...	...	...	3	43	2	261	5	...	304
April ...	...	...	3	104	28	534	31	...	638
May ...	...	...	3	136	37	364	40	...	500
June ...	...	...	8	74	23	341	31	...	415
July ...	...	...	8	266	41	317	49	...	583
August ...	...	...	10	192	27	139	37	...	331
September ...	...	...	7	356	7	233	14	...	589
October ...	...	...	1	219	5	21	6	...	240
November ...	...	...	20	333	6	25	26	...	358
December ...	...	...	17	270	15	171	32	...	441
1901.									
January...	...	...	12	369	10	105	22	...	474
February ...	...	...	8	194	23	197	31	...	391
March ...	...	...	6	275	21	203	27	...	478
Total	...	...	106	2831	245	2911	351		5742



## APPENDICES.

### APPENDIX K (SURGEON-MAJOR KILKELLY'S REPORT).

#### ACCOUNTING FOR RATIONS AND DIETS, OFFICERS' MESS, DIET RULES, &c.

##### K. —NOTES ON RATIONS AND DIETS.

K 1.—ABSTRACT OF DIETS AND EXTRAS (FOR STEWARDS).

K 2.—DIET TABLE, OFFICERS.

K 3.— „ „ N.C.O.'s AND MEN.

K 4.—DIET SHEET (FOR MEDICAL OFFICER).

K 5.—DIET SUMMARY (FOR SISTER).

K 6.—SCALE OF RATIONS, &c., FOR OFFICERS PROCEEDING TO CAPE TOWN BY RAIL.

K 7.—OFFICERS' MESS TIME TABLE.

K 8.— „ „ WINE LIST.

K 9. } GREEN AND YELLOW CHITS FOR ISSUE OF  
K 10. } WINES, &c.

#### (K) RATIONS AND DIETS.

THE system of obtaining Rations for healthy troops and Diets for the sick in hospital was as follows :—

*Rations.*—Every officer and man on duty had drawn for him from the Army Service Corps a Ration according to a scale, consisting of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of meat,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of bread, and certain groceries, tea, jam, &c. If these were not obtainable at the time, owing to the exigencies of the service, substitutes were issued (such as biscuits for bread, &c.). Patients in 'field hospitals' and small 'non-dieted hospitals,' where a proper diet could not be arranged, had as much of these rations as was suitable for them. The meat was usually minced or made into a soup, and any article obtainable in the locality, such as milk, eggs, chicken, given in addition.

*Diets.*—In general hospitals it is the endeavour of every medical officer to establish a system of Dietary. In the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital at Pretoria and Elandsfontein, special diet tables, one for officers and the other for N.C.O.'s and men, were constructed (*vide* K 2 and K 3). Every patient admitted to hospital was ordered one of the diets from these tables by his medical officer on the patients' 'diet sheet' (Appendix K 4). If the diet ordered did not exactly suit the case, the medical officer ordered certain 'extras' in addition. These diets were, however, so carefully constructed that the ordering of 'extras' was reduced to a minimum. If the medical officer did not consider it necessary to change his patients' 'diets' and 'extras' every day, it was not necessary for him to make any further entries on the diet sheet (see sample diet sheet in Appendix K 4). After the medical officer's visit in the morning the Sister of the ward made out a 'Summary of Diets and Extras' on the Summary of Diets and Extras sheets (Appendix K 5), signed it, and sent it by her ward orderly to the steward of the hospital. The steward, acting under the quartermaster, made an 'Abstract of Diets and Extras' in duplicate from all the summaries of the hospital (Appendix K 1), and then obtained the articles in bulk from the Army Service Corps by requisition. A certain stock of the non-perishable articles were kept in the Hospital Provision Store, but the perishable articles were obtained daily. The steward issues to the cook all articles of diets and extras that require cooking, together with a duplicate copy of the 'Abstract of Diets and Extras,' and the remaining articles are issued to the sisters of wards through the ward orderlies. At meal-times the ward orderlies attend the cook-house, and bring the cooked food to the wards. The steward also keeps a 'Diet Account of Provisions' (Army Form, F 735), in which everything 'received and issued and remaining' for the month is entered daily, and balanced at the end of the month. For those officers who were able to attend mess a 'full' diet was drawn, and handed to the mess cook of the officers' mess as their contribution to the mess. They could then partake of anything on the menu.

It will be observed that the medical officer had merely to order the diet in the simplest possible way. The rest of the work of accounting for, obtaining, issuing the diet to the patient, so essential to prevent fraud and ensure the patient getting the proper amount of food, is carried out by the Sister Steward and orderlies and cooks.

## ABSTRACT—DIETS AND F

No. of WARDS.	Messa.	Full.	Convalescent.	Chicken.	Farinaceous.	Milk.	TOTALS.	Bread.	Butter.	Jam.	Porridge.	Pudding.	Arrowroot.	Barley Water.	Custards.	Beef Tea.	Chicken Broth.	Bovril. Tins.	Jelly, Bottles.	Eggs.	Port Wine, ozs.	Claret, ozs.	Sherry, Bottle.	Stout, Bottle.	Ale, Bottle.	Soda Water, Bottle.	Brandy, ozs.	Whisky, ozs.	Champagne.	Lime Juice, ozs.	Sugar, lbs.	Roast Fowls.
5	1	4	-	-	-	1	6	1	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	2	2	-	-	-	1	6	-	8	-	2	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
59	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Con. Camp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS ...	3	6	-	1(1)	-	4	14	1	8	-	6	8	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	16	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
1 ...	-	8	3	4	-	-	15	-	-	-	11	15	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	16	14	-	-	-	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 ...	-	7	8	2	-	1	18	-	-	-	15	17	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 ...	-	9	4	3	1	-	17	-	-	-	13	17	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
23 ...	-	11	3	1	-	-	15	-	-	-	14	15	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	10	-	-	-	8	-	-	4	-	-	-	1
24 ...	-	6	5	7	-	-	18	-	-	-	11	18	-	-	8	2	-	-	2	28	20	-	-	-	11	-	-	10	4	-	-	1
34 ...	-	2	6	3	1	5	17	3	3	-	8	12	-	-	4	6	-	-	1	12	16	-	-	-	4	-	-	8	-	-	-	1
35 ...	-	2	7	2	3	1	15	-	-	-	9	14	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	14	8	-	-	-	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
36 ...	-	4	3	7	1	2	17	-	-	-	13	15	-	-	7	6	-	-	2	14	16	-	-	-	9	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
37 ...	-	4	6	4	-	1	15	-	-	-	14	14	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	12	-	-	-	10	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	1
39 ...	-	1	3	4	3	3	14	3	3	-	7	11	-	-	6	5	-	1	-	20	16	-	-	-	3	-	-	12	-	-	-	1
40 ...	-	3	3	3	-	3	12	1	-	-	12	9	2	-	3	2	-	-	-	6	24	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
41 ...	-	5	2	3	1	4	15	1	1	-	9	11	-	-	5	2	1	-	2	15	-	-	-	8	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1
42 ...	-	2	5	3	7	-	17	-	-	-	7	17	-	1	9	6	-	-	-	17	38	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
43 ...	-	-	-	3	1	1	5	1	1	-	-	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
44 ...	-	1	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
45 ...	-	1	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
46 ...	-	1	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
47 ...	-	1	-	1	-	1	3	1	1	-	1	2	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	4	8	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
48 ...	-	1	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
50 ...	-	2	-	2	-	1	5	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1
51 ...	-	-	1	4	-	1	6	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
52 ...	-	1	2	1	-	2	6	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
55 ...	-	-	-	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
53-58	-	-	7	2	1	2	12	-	-	-	9	10	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1
61-66	-	-	-	7	1	5	13	2	2	-	8	8	-	2	4	6	-	-	2	28	14	-	-	16	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	2
81-84	-	3	7	-	1	-	11	-	-	-	10	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
82-85	-	2	11	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
83-86	-	3	5	-	1	-	9	-	-	-	8	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
90-91	-	1	5	1	2	-	9	-	-	-	9	9	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
92 ...	-	4	8	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sanitorium	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natives ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Admissions:—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39 ...	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitorium	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Officers' Mess	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Superintending Cook...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Late Admissions:—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 21 ...	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 24 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 36 ...	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34-39 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS ...	4	93	111	78	26	38	350	13	19	-	242	308	2	7	76	48	2	2	15	336	218	-	-	167	8	-	49	21	7	-	15½	-

DEXTRAS, AUGUST 12TH, 1901.

[illegible]

## DIET TABLE FOR OFFICERS.

PLAIN MILK.	FARINACEOUS.	CHICKEN.	FULL.
Milk ... 4 pints.	Bread ... 1 lb.	Chicken ... 1	Meat, beef or mutton 20 ozs.
	Milk ... 3 pints	Bread ... 20 ozs.	Bread ... 20 ozs.
	Sugar ... 3 ozs.	Potatoes ... 8 ozs.	Potatoes ... 12 ozs.
	Tea ... 4 oz.	Vegetables ... 8 ozs.	Vegetables ... 12 ozs.
	Butter ... 3 ozs.	Salt ... 4 oz.	Salt ... 4 oz.
	Porridge ... 1	Tea ... 3 ozs.	Tea ... 3 ozs.
	Special Pudding 1	Sugar ... 10 ozs.	Sugar ... 10 ozs.
	Milk Pudding ... 1	Milk ... 3 ozs.	Milk ... 3 ozs.
		Butter ... 1	Butter ... 1
		Porridge ... 1	Porridge ... 1
		Special Pudding 1	Special Pudding ... 1
		Milk Pudding ... 1	Jam ... 4 ozs.
		Jam ... 4 ozs.	
		BREAKFAST.	
	Porridge	Porridge	
	Tea	Tea	
	Bread	Bread	
	Butter	Butter	
		Jam	
		LUNCH.	
		Soup	
	Milk Pudding	Chicken	
		Potatoes	
		Vegetables	
		Milk Pudding	
		Jam	
		TEA	
		Tea	
		Bread	
		Butter	
		DINNER.	
		Soup	
	Milk	Chicken	
	Bread	Potatoes	
	Butter	Vegetables	
	Special Pudding	Pudding, special	

## NOTES.

The following Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors are available for issue when considered necessary by the Medical Officer :—

WINES : Champagne, Sherry, Claret, Port, Hock.

SPIRITS : Brandy, Whisky, Gin.

MALT LIQUORS : Ale & Stout.

MINERAL WATERS : Lime Juice, Lemon Squash.

The small bottles of Champagne, Ale, Stout, and Claret contain 13½ oz., or 5 glasses, the glass being equal to 2½ oz.

The following Extras are available, and can be issued when considered necessary by the Medical Officer, in addition to (or substitution of) corresponding items in the scale :—

Tinned Rabbits, Sausages, Sardines, Ox Tongues, Bloaters, Haddock, Herrings, Salmon, Fresh Fish (when available), Bacon, Ham, Jam, Marmalade, Calf's-foot Jelly, Coffee, Cocoa, Eggs, Milk, Arrow-root, Sago, Cornflour, Cheese, and customary Fruits in season.

A supply of home-made Fancy Bread, as follows, will be made at the I.Y. Bakery for use when ordered :—

Rock Cake, Scones, Buns, and Oat Cake. Sponge Cake will also be available for Enteric and Dysentery cases only.

Other Extras which are considered necessary can be obtained on order.

*Patients on full diet take their meals at the Officers' Mess. If unable to do so, they are allowed to choose their meals from the Mess Menu.*

DIETS, MILK, AND PUDDINGS should be ordered for the following day, and all other Extras on the actual date of consumption.  
Early Tea and Coffee is available if allowed by Medical Officer.

C. R. KILKELLY,  
Surg. Lt.-Colonel Grenadier Guards, P.M.O., I.Y. Hospital.

# DIET TABLE.

## Articles composing the Different Diets for a Day.—*Avoirdupois Weight.*

PLAIN MILK.	FARINACEOUS.	CHICKEN.	CONVALESCENT.	VARIED.	NOTES.
Milk ... 3 pts.	Bread ... 16 ozs. Rice ... 2 ozs. Milk ... 3 pts. Sugar ... 3 ozs. Tea ... 4 oz. Butter ... 3 ozs. Milk Pudding 1	Fowl ... Bread ... Potatoes ... Salt ... Tea ... Sugar ... Milk ... Butter ... Milk Pudding...	Minced Beef ... 12 ozs.* Bread ... 20 ozs. Salt ... 1 oz. Sugar ... 2 ozs. Milk ... 10 ozs. Vegetables ... 8 ozs. Butter ... 1 oz. Jam ... 4 ozs. Milk Pudding ... 1 Porridge ... 1	Meat (beef or mutton) ... 12 ozs.* Bread ... 20 ozs. Potatoes ... 8 ozs. Salt ... 1 oz. Tea ... 1 oz. Sugar ... 2 ozs. Milk ... 10 ozs. Jam ... 4 ozs. Vegetables ... 6 ozs. Butter ... 1 oz. Milk Pudding ... 1 Porridge ... 1	The following Wines and Spirits and Malt Liquors are available for issue where considered necessary by the Medical Officer:—  Wines: Champagne, Claret, Sherry, Port, Hock. Spirits: Brandy, Whisky, Gin. Malt Liquors: Stout and Ale.  <i>The small bottles of Champagne, Ale, Stout, and Claret contain 13½ ozs., or 5 glasses—the glass being equal to ½ oz. 1 tin of Condensed Milk, 3 pints.</i>
<p><i>Note.</i>—Beef tea, jelly, special puddings, extra milk, and stimulants only can be ordered on this diet.</p> <p><i>Note.</i>—If arrowroot is required instead of rice, it must be so stated on summary.</p> <p>* Includes 1 oz. for making sauce.</p>					
BREAKFAST.					
Milk ... 1 pt.	Tea ... 1 pt. Bread ... 4 ozs. Butter ... 1 oz.	Tea ... 1 pt. Bread ... 6 ozs. Butter ... 1 oz.	Porridge & Milk 1 Tea ... 1 pt. Bread ... 6 ozs. Butter ... 1 oz. Jam ... 2 ozs.	Porridge & Milk 1 Tea ... 1 pt. Bread ... 6 ozs. Butter ... 1 oz. Jam ... 2 ozs.	The following additional extras will also be available for issue where considered necessary by the Medical Officer:—  Calves' Feet Jelly, Tinned Rabbit, Sardines, Eggs, Cocoa, customary Fruits in season. Cocoa may be substituted for Tea, and Rabbit for Chicken, if necessary.
DINNER.					
Milk ... 1 pt.	Rice Milk ... 1½ pt. Bread ... 4 ozs. Milk Pudding 1	Fowl, boiled or stewed 8 ozs. or chicken broth 12 ozs. Bread ... 4 ozs. Potatoes ... 8 ozs. Milk Pudding... 1	Minced Meat ... 12 ozs. Bread ... 4 ozs. Vegetable ... 6 ozs. Milk Pudding ... 1	Meat ... 12 ozs. Bread ... 4 ozs. Potatoes ... 8 ozs. Vegetables ... 6 ozs. Milk Pudding... 1	PLAIN MILK PUDDINGS.  Rice ... 2 ozs. or Arrowroot ... 2 ozs. or Corn flour ... 2 ozs. or Tapioca ... 2 ozs. or Sago ... 1½ ozs. Milk ... 12 ozs. and Sugar ... 1 oz.
TEA.					
Milk ... 1 pt.	Tea ... 1 pt. Bread ... 4 ozs. Butter ... 1 oz.	Tea ... 1 pt. Bread ... 6 ozs. Butter ... 1 oz.	Tea ... 1 pt. Bread ... 8 ozs. Butter ... 1 oz. Jam ... 2 ozs.	Tea ... 1 pt. Bread ... 6 ozs. Butter ... 1 oz. Jam ... 2 ozs.	Diets, Milk, and Puddings should be ordered for the following day, and all other extras on the actual date of consumption.
SUPPER.					
	Rice Milk ... 1 pt. Bread ... 4 ozs. Butter ... 1 oz.	Pudding or Soup 1 Butter ... 1 oz. Bread ... 4 ozs.	Pudding or Soup 1 Bread ... 4 ozs.	Pudding or Soup 1 Bread ... 4 ozs.	

NOTE.—Drinks for Patients are to be made up and charged according to the following proportions:—*Barley Water.*—Barley, 2 ozs.; sugar, 2 ozs.; for every five pints.  
*Rice Water.*—Rice, 2 ozs.; sugar, 2 ozs.; for every five pints.  
*Lemonade.*—Two large lemons; and sugar, 1½ ozs., to two pints.

# IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

K 4.

ARMY FORM I. 1202.

Imp. Yeo. Hospital, at Pretoria,

Month of January, 1901.

DIET SHEET OF	RANK AND NAME.	Corps.	Regt. No.	Squadron, Troop, Compy. or Battery.	Age.	DISEASE.
	Pte. ATKINS, C.	Imp. Yeo	245	15th	21	Enteric Fever.

Ward No.	Number in Admission and Discharge Book.	Admitted into hospital.	Discharged from hospital.	CASE BOOK, Vol I. page 10
No. 24.	241	January 5th, 1	29th January, 1902.	Religious denomination } * C. of E.

If allowed up, the hours, and if fit for light hospital duty, state so.	Date.	Diet, first time name in full, afterwards by initials.	EXTRAS. Quantities in words.									Initial of Medical Officer (First time, name in full). All spaces in which no entries have been made must be severally obliterated by the Medical Officer thus — before he signs his name or initials.
			Custard pudding.	Milk pints.	Brand's Essence Beef.	Eggs.	Champagne Bottle, small.	Brandy.	Beer pints.	Port Wine. oz.		
	1											
	2											
	3											
	4											
	5			two								T. H. Smith.
	6	Plain Milk...										T. H. S.
	7											
	8											
	9	P. M. ...			one	two						T. H. S.
	10											
	11											
	12											
	13											
	14	Farinaceous			one	two	one					T. H. S.
	15											
	16											
	17	F....	one	one	one	two	one					T. H. S.
	18											
	19											
	20	Chicken ...	one	one		two				two		T. H. S.
	21											
	22											
	23											
	24	Convalescent	one			two			one			T. H. S.
	25											
	26											
	27	Varied ...							one			T. H. S.
	28											
	29											
	30											
	31											
TOTAL IN FIGURES.		24	10	4	11	36	6	—	6	8	—	T. H. S.

I certify that the above Diets, Drinks, and Extras, were prescribed by me solely for the use of the above-named Patient, for whom I consider them absolutely necessary.

T. H. SMITH, *Medical Officer in Charge.*

Diets and Extras to be filled in daily by the prescribing Medical Officer, and on discharge of a patient a diagonal line to be ruled from last day's Diet to right hand lower corner. The date of discharge is invariably to be filled in by Prescribing Medical Officer. No erasures to be made on this Form; any alterations of Diet or Extras prescribed must be in the handwriting of the prescribing Medical Officer, and initialed by him.

\* Church of England, 'Presbyterian,' 'Wesleyan,' 'other Protestants not included in the foregoing,' 'Roman Catholic,' or 'Jews,' according to the class to which the patient belongs.

## APPENDICES.

K 5.

Army Form F. 734.

### DIET AND EXTRA SHEET SUMMARY.

Ward No. \_\_\_\_\_ Division No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Description of Diets.	No.	Extras and Drinks.	Quantity.
VARIED {		Lemonade ... .. pts.	... ..
		Barley Water ... .. "	... ..
Roast ... ..		Gruel ... .. "	... ..
Stewed ... ..		Beef Tea ... .. "	... ..
ROAST {		Pud- dings {	No.
Joint... ..		Rice ... ..	... ..
Chop... ..		Sago ... ..	... ..
Steak {		Custard ... ..	... ..
		Fruits, Oranges ... ..	... ..
CONVALESCENT ... ..		Fish ... .. ozs.	... ..
CHICKEN {		Milk ... .. pts.	... ..
		Eggs ... .. No.	... ..
		Wines, Port ... .. ozs.	... ..
Roast ... ..		" Sherry ... .. "	... ..
Boiled ... ..		Soda Water ... .. bots.	... ..
Stewed ... ..		Porter, draught ... .. pts.	... ..
Beef Tea ... ..		" bottles ... .. "	... ..
Milk ... ..		Ale, draught ... .. "	... ..
Plain Milk ... ..		" bottles ... .. "	... ..
Total... ..		Brandy ... .. ozs.	... ..
		Whiskey ... .. "	... ..
		Gin ... .. "	... ..

Signature of:—

Orderly \_\_\_\_\_

Wardmaster \_\_\_\_\_

K 6.

### IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITAL, PRETORIA.

The following is the allowance of Rations, &c., for an officer proceeding to Cape Town—Journey, 7 days:—

4 Tins Mackonochie or Bruce Ration.  
1 Tin Preserved Meat.  
1 " " Tongue.  
2 Days' Bread.  
5 " Biscuits.  
7 " Groceries.  
3 Tins Milk.

3 Tins Jam.  
3 " Sardines.  
6 Pkts. Maggis Soup.  
¼-lb. Tin Van Houten's Cocoa.  
2 Botts. Lemon Squash.  
1 Candle.  
1 Box Matches.

The following choice of liquors are provided:—

½ Bott. Whiskey or Brandy; 2 Botts. Claret, or 1 Bott. Marsala, or ½ Bott. Port.

*Note.*—There is no objection to an officer making any other provision he may wish in liquors from store in the mess on payment.

It is recommended that Water Bottles be taken filled with filtered water.

# IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

K 7.

## OFFICERS' MESS.

BREAKFASTS ... .. 7.30 to 8.30 a.m.

N.B.—No breakfasts will be served after 8.30 a.m.

LUNCHEON ... .. 1 p.m.

TEA ... .. 4 to 5.30 p.m.

DINNER ... .. 7 p.m.

The first bell will be rung 15 minutes before Breakfast and Dinner, at 7.15 a.m. and 6.45 p.m.

No animals allowed in the Mess.

(Signed) C. R. KILKELLY,

*Surg. Lt.-Col. G. Gds.*

Oct. 1st, 1901.

K 8.

## WINE LIST AT OFFICERS' MESS.

SCALE OF FREE ISSUE FOR SICK OFFICERS AT LUNCHEON AND DINNER.

(YELLOW CHIT.)

1. Whisky or Brandy ... .. 1 glass.
- Or Ale or Stout ... .. 1 small bottle.
- „ Claret ... .. 1 „ (at one meal only).
- And:—
2. Port, or Sherry, or Marsala ... .. 1 glass.

ISSUE AS AGAINST PAYMENT. (GREEN CHIT.)

	GLASS.		BOTTLE.			GLASS.		BOTTLE.	
	Large.	Small.	Large.	Small.		Large.	Small.	Large.	Small.
	d.	d.	s.	d.		d.	d.	s.	d.
Whisky ... ..	4	2	2	6	Sherry ... ..	—	2	2	0
Brandy (5 star) ... ..	6	3	5	0	Champagne ... ..	—	—	7	6
„ (3 star) ... ..	4	2	3	6	Bottled Beer or Stout ... ..	—	—	1	1
Claret ... ..	—	—	2	9	Beer on draught ... ..	6	3	—	—
Hock ... ..	—	—	2	6	LIQUEURS:—				
Sauterne ... ..	—	—	2	6	Vermouth ... ..	—	4	—	—
Sunshine Rum ... ..	—	2	—	—	Benedictine ... ..	—	4	—	—
Gin... ..	—	2	—	—	Curaçao ... ..	—	4	—	—
Marsala ... ..	—	1	1	0	Anisette ... ..	—	4	—	—
Greek Wine ... ..	—	1	1	0	Cherry Brandy ... ..	—	4	—	—
Hermitage (Colonial) ... ..	—	—	2	3	Advocaat... ..	—	3	—	—
Port ... ..	—	3	3	0	Angostura Bitters ... ..	—	Free	—	—

	100.	50.	25.	Singly.
	s.	s.	s.	
	d.	d.	d.	
CIGARS 'Ollies' ... ..	30	15	—	4d.
„ 'Murias' ... ..	40	20	—	5d.
CIGARETTES 'Egyptian' ... ..	6	3	1	3 for 2d.
„ 'American' ... ..	4	2	1	2 for 1d.
„ 'Turkish' ... ..	7	3	1	3 for 2d.

Aerated Water, Lime Juice, and Lemon Squash free.

N.B.—1. When Wine is out of stock, these prices will vary according to local purchase prices.

2. The Mess Committee will not hold themselves responsible for any unfinished bottles of Wine, except large bottles of Hock and Claret, and only when handed in to the waiter in attendance.



## APPENDICES.

K 9.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITAL, EASTWOOD,  
PRETORIA.

..... 190

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FOR USE OF GUESTS AND STAFF.  
ON PAYMENT.

Please supply me with :—

.....

K 10.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITAL, EASTWOOD,  
PRETORIA.

..... 190

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FOR USE OF SICK OFFICERS.  
FREE.

Please supply me with :—

.....

# IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

## APPENDIX L (SURGEON-MAJOR KILKELLY'S REPORT).

L 1.—STANDARDISED EQUIPMENT FOR PATIENTS  
ON ADMISSION—FROM 'LINEN AND HARD-  
WARE STORE.'

L 2.—DITTO, FOR OFFICERS' WARD OF FOUR BEDS.

L 3.—STANDARDISED EQUIPMENT FOR WARD OF  
SIX BEDS—N.C.O's AND MEN.

L 4.—DITTO, FOR OFFICERS' MESS KITCHEN.

L 5.—DITTO, FOR PATIENTS' KITCHEN.

L 1.

### EQUIPMENT FROM LINEN STORE ISSUED TO PATIENTS ON ADMISSION TO HOSPITAL.

No.	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.
1 ... ..	Blue Serge Suit.
1 ... ..	Suit Pyjamas.
1 ... ..	Day Shirt.
1 ... ..	Under Vest.
1 ... ..	Woollen Drawers.
1 ... ..	Socks.
1 ... ..	Handkerchief.
1 ... ..	Knife and Fork.

No.	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.
1 ... ..	Spoon.
1 ... ..	Plate.
1 ... ..	Mug.
1 ... ..	Bowl.
1 ... ..	Pair Slippers.
1 ... ..	Towel.
1 ... ..	Wool Scarf.

These are all returned to the Linen Storekeeper on Patient leaving Hospital at Elandsfontein—but at Pretoria were kept permanently in the Ward. The former was the better plan. During Winter Months one Balacava or Tam O'Shanter and Wool Scarf were given to Patients when discharged.

L 2.

### EQUIPMENT FOR FOUR-BEDDED WARDS FOR OFFICERS.

No.	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.
4 ... ..	Bedsteads.
4 ... ..	Bolsters.
16 ... ..	Blankets.
3 ... ..	Basins, large.
3 ... ..	„ small.
1 ... ..	Bedpan.
1 ... ..	Scrubbing Brush.
1 ... ..	Hair Brush and Comb.
1 ... ..	Basket.
1 ... ..	Bath, Zinc, to 3 Tents.
1 ... ..	Chest Drawers.
1 ... ..	Cupboard.
2 ... ..	Chairs.
10 ... ..	Case slip Pillows.
1 ... ..	Cloth, Table, white.
1 ... ..	„ „ coloured.
1 ... ..	Candlestick.
4 ... ..	Chambers.
1 ... ..	Cruet.
2 ... ..	Dusters.
1 ... ..	Soap Dish.
4 ... ..	Egg Cups.
3 ... ..	Feeders.
1 ... ..	Looking Glass.
2 ... ..	Glass Cloths.
4 ... ..	Lockers B. S.

No.	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.
1 ... ..	Lockers, Medicine.
1 ... ..	Lamp.
2 ... ..	Refuse Pails. 'Slops' and 'Dry Refuse.'
10 ... ..	Pairs Sheets.
1 ... ..	Saltcellar.
1 ... ..	Sugar Basin.
1 ... ..	Knife Box.
1 ... ..	Strainer.
2 ... ..	Spittoons.
1 ... ..	Table.
3 ... ..	Towels.
1 ... ..	„ roller.
2 ... ..	Toilet Covers.
1 ... ..	Teapot.
4 ... ..	Urinals.
4 ... ..	Tumblers.
1 ... ..	Watering Can.
4 ... ..	Bed Head Boards, 'Diet Sheet,
1 ... ..	Inventory Board
1 ... ..	Diet Board for 'Diet Table.'
1 ... ..	Easy Chair.
4 ... ..	Counterpanes.
1 ... ..	Door Mat.
2 ... ..	Screens.
1 ... ..	Ladle.

## APPENDICES.

No.	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	No.	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.
1 ... ..	Knife Board to 3 Tents.	1 ... ..	Zinc Pail.
1 ... ..	Butter Cooler,	4 ... ..	Pillows,
1 ... ..	Metal Tray.	2 ... ..	Outside Boxes (for Bedpans and Urinals.
1 ... ..	Rules Board.	4 ... ..	Bath Towels.
1 ... ..	Inkpot.	1 ... ..	Dustpan.
1 ... ..	Long Broom, soft.	1 ... ..	Brass Broom.
4 ... ..	Mattresses.	1 ... ..	Saucepan.
2 ... ..	Medicine Glasses.	1 ... ..	Toilet Set.
2 ... ..	Minim Glasses.	2 ... ..	Enamelled Pails.
1 ... ..	Night Commode.	1 ... ..	Carter's Bedside Table.
4 ... ..	Pyjama Suits.	2 ... ..	Mackintoshes.
1, ... ..	Jug, large.		
... ..	„ small.		

L 3.

### EQUIPMENT FOR SIX-BEDDED WARDS FOR PATIENTS.

No.	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	No.	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.
6 ... ..	Bedsteads.	1 ... ..	Sugar Basin.
6 ... ..	Bolsters.	1 ... ..	Spoon and Knife Box.
24 ... ..	Blankets (6 scarlet).	1 ... ..	Strainer, small.
5 ... ..	Basins, large.	2 ... ..	Spittoons.
3 ... ..	„ small.	1 ... ..	Table.
1 ... ..	Bedpan.	4 ... ..	Towels (2 linen, 2 Turkish).
2 ... ..	Brushes, nail.	1 ... ..	Towel Roller.
1 ... ..	„ scrubbing.	2 ... ..	Toilet Covers.
1 ... ..	„ hair and comb.	1 ... ..	Teapot.
1 ... ..	Basket.	4 ... ..	Tumblers, half-pint.
1 ... ..	Bath, zinc, to 5 tents.	3 ... ..	Urinals.
1 ... ..	Chest of Drawers.	1 ... ..	Watering Can.
1 ... ..	Cupboard.	6 ... ..	Bed Head Boards.
2 ... ..	Chairs.	2 ... ..	Diet and Inventory Boards.
18 ... ..	Cases, slip, pillow.	1 ... ..	Easy Chair.
1 ... ..	Cloth, Table, damask.	6 ... ..	Counterpanes.
1 ... ..	„ „ coloured.	1 ... ..	Glass Cloth.
1 ... ..	Candlestick.	6 ... ..	Lockers, B. S.
5 ... ..	Chambers.	1 ... ..	„ Medicine.
1 ... ..	Cruet.	1 ... ..	Lamp.
3 ... ..	Dusters.	1 ... ..	Long Broom.
1 ... ..	Dinner Tray, 20 Tins, to 3 tents.	6 ... ..	Mattresses.
1 ... ..	Dish, Soap.	2 ... ..	2 Mackintoshes.
1 ... ..	Dressing Tray.	2 ... ..	Minim Glasses.
3 ... ..	Egg Cups.	2 ... ..	Medicine Glasses.
1 ... ..	Form.	... ..	Night Commodes.
3 ... ..	Feeders.	1 ... ..	Dustpan.
1 ... ..	Glass, Looking.	1 ... ..	Door Mat.
1 ... ..	Pyjama Suit.	2 ... ..	Screens.
2 ... ..	Jugs, large.	1 ... ..	Ladle.
1 ... ..	„ small.	1 ... ..	Knife Board, for 3 tents.
1 ... ..	Pail, 2 gallons, Milk.	1 ... ..	Butter Cooler, „
1 ... ..	„ „ Water.	1 ... ..	Rules Board.
1 ... ..	„ „ B. T.	1 ... ..	Metal Tray.
6 ... ..	Pillows.	1 ... ..	Inkpot.
2 ... ..	Refuse Pails.	2 ... ..	Outside Boxes (for Bedpans and Urinals).
15 ... ..	Pairs Sheets, 2½ per bed.	1 ... ..	Bass Broom.
1 ... ..	Saucepan.	6 ... ..	Cardigan Jackets.
1 ... ..	Spoon, large.	6 ... ..	Handkerchiefs for Bedside Tables.
1 ... ..	Saltcellar.		

# IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

L 4.

## OFFICERS' MESS KITCHEN.

No.	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	No.	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.
2 ... ..	Large Ranges, with 2 ovens (Orient).	1 ... ..	12 in. Wire Sieve ( $\frac{1}{8}$ Mesh).
6 ... ..	Baking Pans.	1 ... ..	Potato Masher.
1 ... ..	Fire Shovel.	1 ... ..	„ Steamer and Pot.
1 ... ..	„ Rake.	1 ... ..	Meat Chopper.
1 ... ..	„ Poker.	1 ... ..	„ Saw.
2 ... ..	Flue Brushes.	1 ... ..	„ Safe.
2 ... ..	Boilers.	1 ... ..	Chopping Block.
1 ... ..	Stockpot. with tap.	1 ... ..	Pastry Board.
4 ... ..	Meat Dishes.	1 ... ..	Rolling Pin.
1 ... ..	Fish Kettle, with tray.	1 ... ..	Paste Brush.
4 ... ..	Stewing Pans.	3 ... ..	Pint Ladles.
4 ... ..	Frying „	3 ... ..	Half-pint Ladles.
4 ... ..	Sauce „ (gallon size).	4 ... ..	Gravy Spoons.
2 ... ..	Enamelled Buckets.	4 ... ..	Flesh Forks.
6 ... ..	Pudding Dishes.	3 ... ..	Carving Knives and Forks.
5 ... ..	„ Basins.	6 ... ..	Jelly Moulds.
3 ... ..	Large Enamelled Basins.	1 ... ..	„ Bag.
2 ... ..	Large Tin Buckets.	2 ... ..	Fish Slices.
1 ... ..	Meat Mincer.	2 ... ..	Egg Whips.
1 ... ..	Grill.	2 ... ..	Scrubbing Brushes.
1 ... ..	Pair Tongs.	1 ... ..	Sweeping „
4 ... ..	Kettles (8 pints).	1 ... ..	Bass Broom.
1 ... ..	Standard Weighing Machine.	2 ... ..	Tables (9 ft. x 3 ft).
3 ... ..	Large Enamelled Basins.	1 ... ..	Kitchen Cupboard.
1 ... ..	Flour Bin.	1 ... ..	Wood Chopper.
4 ... ..	Jugs (from 4 to 8 pints.)	3 doz. ...	Patty Tins.
		4 ... ..	Wire Strainers.

L 5.

## EQUIPMENT OF KITCHEN. N.C.O.'S AND MEN.

No.	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	No.	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.
2 ... ..	Large Ranges, with fittings complete.	1 ... ..	Rolling Pin.
2 ... ..	Small Fire Shovels.	1 ... ..	Paste Brush.
2 ... ..	Fire Rakes.	1 ... ..	Standard Weighing Machine, 14 lbs.
2 ... ..	Pokers.	2 ... ..	Bath Tubs, iron, 6 gallons.
2 ... ..	Flue Brushes.	2 ... ..	Bass Brooms.
8 ... ..	Baking Tins.	2 ... ..	Hair „
1 ... ..	Farm Boiler.	1 ... ..	Dustpan and Brush.
6 ... ..	Soyer's Stoves.	2 ... ..	Round Towels.
6 ... ..	Copper Boilers (6 gallons each).	3 ... ..	Tables, 9 ft. x 3 ft.
2 ... ..	Large Fish Kettles.	2 ... ..	„ 6 ft. x 4 ft.
2 ... ..	Kettles (1 gallon each).	2 ... ..	Scrubbling Brushes.
6 ... ..	Tin Buckets (3 gallons each).	4 ... ..	Enamelled Buckets (2 gallons each).
4 ... ..	Saucepans (1 gallon each).	3 ... ..	Large Enamelled Basins.
2 ... ..	„ ( $\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ ).	2 ... ..	Small „ „
2 ... ..	Potato Steamers, with pots.	6 ... ..	Camp Kettles.
4 ... ..	1 Pint Ladles.	4 ... ..	Gravy Spoons.
4 ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ „ „	3 ... ..	Whisks.
4 ... ..	Strainers, different sizes.	4 ... ..	Carving Knives and Forks.
6 ... ..	Flesh Forks.	1 ... ..	Chopper.
1 ... ..	Cleaver.	2 ... ..	Chopping Blocks.
2 ... ..	Cutting Boards.	1 ... ..	Large Meat Mincer.
1 ... ..	Pastry Board.	2 ... ..	Small „ „
8	Ice Chests in Provision Store and Mess.		

## APPENDICES.

### APPENDIX M (SURGEON-MAJOR KILKELLY'S REPORT).

#### PERSONNEL, &c.

M 1.—ROLLS OF STAFF. MEDICAL OFFICERS,  
SISTERS AND ORDERLIES.

M 2.—FORM OF CONTRACT.

M 3.—SCALE OF WAGES FOR ORDERLIES.

M 4.—LIST OF PERSONNEL AT ELANDSFONTEIN.

M 1

#### STAFF (PRETORIA).

SURGEON-MAJOR C. R. KILKELLY, M.B., C.M.G. (Colonel in South Africa), Grenadier Guards,  
Principal Medical Officer and Commandant.

LIEUTENANT A. BRUCE, R.A.M.C., Adjutant and Quartermaster.

MR. GEORGE WILLIS, Secretary.

J. W. WASHBOURN, Esq., C.M.G., F.R.C.P., Guy's Hospital, Senior Physician I. Y. H., Consulting  
Physician to the Army in South Africa.

F. M. SANDWITH, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P., Kasr-el-Ainy Hospital, Cairo.

W. LANGDON BROWN, Esq., M.D.

H. D. ROLLESTON, Esq., F.R.C.P., St. George's Hospital, Senior and Consulting Physician.

HERBERT WILLIAMSON, Esq., M.D., Senior Surgeon.

A. R. J. DOUGLAS, Esq., F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon.

DOUGLAS DREW, Esq., F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon.

F. BRICKWELL, Esq., L.R.C.S., &c.

A. H. HAYES, Esq., L.R.C.S., &c.

A. H. CARTER, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.S., &c.

R. C. MULLINS, Esq., L.R.C.S., &c.

HOWELL DAVIES, Esq., L.R.C.S., &c.

F. L. PROVIS, Esq., L.R.C.S., &c.

C. S. FROST, Esq., L.R.C.S., &c.

G. E. R. RICHMOND, Esq., L.R.C.S., &c.

CROWTHER SMITH, Esq., L.R.C.S., &c.

#### NURSING SISTERS.

Nisbet, Miss K. E., <i>Matron, R.R.C.</i>	Rogers, Miss A.	Johnson, Miss E.	Turner, Miss A. E.
Leggatt, Miss E., <i>Assistant Matron.</i>	Smith, Miss F. J. E.	Kent, Miss E. M.	Webb, Miss K.
Brereton, Miss K. B.	Thomas, Miss E. C.	McLeod, Miss A.	West, Miss D.
Templeton, Miss N.	Barry, Miss F. H.	McLeish, Miss M.	Young, Miss H. M.
Sharp, Miss E. K.	Buchanan, Miss E. M.	Mavius, Miss M.	Alexander, M. B.
Whiley, Miss L.	Cobbold, Mrs. T. A.	Meade, Miss M.	Glenton-Kerr, M.
Smith, Miss E. C.	Cowley, Miss E. A.	Milne, Miss M. E.	Hayhurst, A.
Rider, Miss E. C.	Cruickshank, H. A.	Moxon, Miss G. C.	Hodge, Miss G. F.
Hainsselin, M. E.	Douglas, Miss A. J.	O'Conner, Miss M. H.	Chatfield, Miss M. J.
Britten, Miss A. M.	Fitzmaurice, F. K.	O'Neill, Miss E.	Knapp, Miss M. D.
Brough, Miss M.	Hodgins, Miss F. M.	Siddons, Miss A. S.	Sabey, Miss M.
	Hordley, Miss E. H.	Strahan, Miss C.	Southwell, Miss J.
	Ireland, Miss M. E.	Timbrell, Miss E.	Shepley, Miss.

#### WARD MAIDS.

Bowers, Miss M. E.	Garland, Miss F.	Last, Miss Emily.	Sear, Miss Evelyn.
Fitzpatrick, Miss Mary.	Joyce, Miss Ruth.	Russell, Miss Ada A.	Smith, Miss Charlotte.

# IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

## LIST OF ORDERLIES.

NAME IN FULL.	ARRIVAL AT PRETORIA.	LEFT PRETORIA OR ELANDSFONTEIN (AFTER SEPT. 25TH, 1901).
Abbott, A. B....	August 18th, 1900	30th November, 1900.
Bailey, J. ....	" " "	23rd February, 1901.
Barker, E. ....	" " "	6th September, 1901.
Bicknell, D. ....	" " "	21st December, 1901.
Bird, J. ....	" " "	28th June, 1901.
Bowler, J. E. ....	" " "	Died 28th August, 1902.
Bretell, S. H. ....	" " "	23rd November, 1900.
Brudders, P. ....	" " "	9th November, 1900.
Buhl, G. F. ....	" " "	24th May, 1901.
Butler, J. E. ....	" " "	24th May, 1901.
Banks, T. H. ....	" " "	Died 15th May, 1901.
Callow, W. H. ....	" " "	17th December, 1900.
Clarke, A. ....	" " "	24th May, 1901.
Clarkson, J., Sergeant	" " "	28th December, 1901.
Colbourne, J. ....	" " "	19th July, 1901.
Collett, A. H....	" " "	24th May, 1901.
Collins, A. J. ....	" " "	30th November, 1900.
Cook, W. ....	" " "	16th February, 1901.
Cooksey, W. H. ....	" " "	24th May, 1901.
Cole, H. M. ....	" " "	17th December, 1900.
Dilworth, G. ....	" " "	29th January, 1901.
Doran, E. ....	" " "	21st September, 1901.
Downing, T. W. ....	" " "	24th May, 1901.
Evans, G. ....	" " "	17th December, 1900.
Ellerbeck, F. ....	Did not arrive at Pretoria.	
Francis, F. G., Corporal	August 18th, 1900	7th June, 1901.
Farrow, P. W. ....	" " "	23rd August, 1901.
Fairweather, B. ....	" " "	23rd October, 1900.
Goodrich, W. ....	" " "	26th October, 1900.
Gordon, J. ....	" " "	Died 11th April, 1901.
Gostling, F. ....	" " "	23rd August, 1901.
Greenaway, A. ....	" " "	24th May, 1901.
Grievs, C. M. ....	" " "	24th May, 1901.
Haslam, C., Sergeant	" " "	7th June, 1901.
Hemsley, G. ....	" " "	24th May, 1901.
Hill, W. J. ....	" " "	30th November, 1900.
Hiscutt, G. W. ....	" " "	13th October, 1900.
Huband, E. L., Corporal	" " "	6th September, 1901.
Hurley, G. W. ....	" " "	Died 16th October, 1900.
Jay, E. E. V. ....	" " "	7th June, 1901.
Joy, H. A. ....	" " "	24th May, 1901.
Kipps, F. C. ....	" " "	30th November, 1900.
Layman, A. E. ....	Did not arrive at Pretoria, doing duty at Maitland.	
Lockhart, A. E. ....	August 18th, 1900	7th June, 1901.
Lonsdale, J. ....	" " "	27th December, 1901.
Mc Alevey, J. F. ....	" " "	24th May, 1901.
Manning, W. ....	" " "	14th March, 1901.
MacQueen, A. ....	" " "	6th September, 1901.
Meade, F. W., Sergeant	" " "	17th September, 1901.
Munro, J., Sergeant...	" " "	24th May, 1901.
Murray, C. ....	" " "	30th May, 1901.
Murphy, M., Staff-Sergeant (Cook)	" " "	25th December, 1901.

## APPENDICES.

NAME IN FULL.	ARRIVAL AT PRETORIA.	LEFT PRETORIA OR ELANDSPONTEIN (AFTER SEPT. 25TH, 1901).
Mulligan, H. ... ..	August 18th, 1900 ... ..	24th May, 1901.
Pack, G. ... ..	" " " " ... ..	24th May, 1901.
Parker, E. ... ..	" " " " ... ..	24th May, 1901.
Phillips, D. ... ..	" " " " ... ..	24th May, 1901.
Pidgeon, J. T. ... ..	" " " " ... ..	3rd July, 1901.
Potter, E. C. ... ..	" " " " ... ..	24th May, 1901.
Pye, J. H. ... ..	" " " " ... ..	29th January, 1901.
Rawlinson, P. ... ..	" " " " ... ..	20th May, 1901.
Ryall, C. A. ... ..	" " " " ... ..	14th January, 1901.
Ryder, H. ... ..	" " " " ... ..	24th May, 1901.
St. Clair, E. C., Sergeant...	" " " " ... ..	24th May, 1901.
Simmonds, P. ... ..	" " " " ... ..	24th May, 1901.
Sims, E. ... ..	" " " " ... ..	24th May, 1901.
Simons, J., Staff-Sergeant...	" " " " ... ..	19th December, 1901.
Smith, H. G. ... ..	" " " " ... ..	17th September, 1900.
Smith, C. ... ..	" " " " ... ..	24th May, 1901.
Smith, C. E. ... ..	" " " " ... ..	24th May, 1901.
Shrimpton, H. S. ... ..	" " " " ... ..	24th May, 1901.
Stansfield, E. ... ..	" " " " ... ..	24th May, 1901.
Stephens, J. ... ..	" " " " ... ..	22nd December, 1900.
Taylor, J. A. ... ..	" " " " ... ..	6th September, 1901.
Thorn, R. F. ... ..	" " " " ... ..	24th May, 1901.
Watling, O. H. ... ..	" " " " ... ..	24th May, 1901.
Webb, A. ... ..	" " " " ... ..	9th November, 1900.
Wells, P. O., Sergeant	" " " " ... ..	28th December, 1901.
Wragg, T. E. ... ..	Did not arrive at Pretoria.	
Harris, J. ... ..	Left at Madeira.	
Cooper, J. C. ... ..	August 18th, 1900 ... ..	24th May, 1901.
Pottinger, J. A., Sergeant	" " " " ... ..	28th December, 1901.
Mackay, J. W. ... ..	" " " " ... ..	8th November, 1900.
Barnett, H. E. ... ..	March 29th, 1901 ... ..	21st November, 1901.
Bridge, A. H. ... ..	" " " " ... ..	21st November, 1901.
Eagle, R. J. ... ..	" " " " ... ..	21st November, 1901.
Huband, C. J. ... ..	" " " " ... ..	15th December, 1901.
Pluse, J. ... ..	Discharged at Capetown.	
Kelley, E. ... ..	Left at Madeira.	
Forwell, H. ... ..	March 29th, 1901 ... ..	29th December, 1901.
Green, R. ... ..	" " " " ... ..	8th September, 1901.
Mitchell, J. ... ..	" " " " ... ..	31st December, 1901.
Bartley, W. S. ... ..	" " " " ... ..	21st November, 1901.
Gravet, G. J. ... ..	" " " " ... ..	21st November, 1901.
Spilsbury, E. ... ..	" " " " ... ..	21st November, 1901.
Moore, J. ... ..	" " " " ... ..	21st November, 1901.
Morris, T. ... ..	" " " " ... ..	21st November, 1901.
O'Meara, J. ... ..	" " " " ... ..	28th December, 1901.
Oxenham, C. A. ... ..	" " " " ... ..	21st November, 1901.
Perry, E. ... ..	" " " " ... ..	28th June, 1901.
Robinson, S. ... ..	Did not arrive at Pretoria.	
Rostrupp, K. ... ..	March 29th, 1901 ... ..	21st November, 1901.
Shaw, H. ... ..	" " " " ... ..	21st November, 1901.
Tyrrell, W. B. ... ..	" " " " ... ..	21st November, 1901.
White, W. A. ... ..	" " " " ... ..	16th December, 1901.
Watson, J. ... ..	" " " " ... ..	17th September, 1901.
Wilkins, C. ... ..	" " " " ... ..	21st December, 1901.
Dalston, A. ... ..	" " " " ... ..	27th May, 1901.

# IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

NAME IN FULL.	ARRIVAL AT PRETORIA.	LEFT PRETORIA OR ELANDSFONTEIN (AFTER SEPT. 25TH, 1901).
Riach, W. ... ..	June 1st, 1901 ... ..	1st October, 1901.
Mann, H. J., Sergeant ... ..	July 29th, 1901 ... ..	31st December, 1901.
Allchin, H. ... ..	May 25th, 1901 ... ..	16th December, 1901.
Andrews, H. ... ..	" " " ... ..	15th September, 1901.
Barham, G. ... ..	" " " ... ..	16th December, 1901.
Bedford, R. ... ..	" " " ... ..	16th December, 1901.
Black, W. ... ..	" " " ... ..	16th December, 1901.
Butler, A. ... ..	" " " ... ..	28th December, 1901.
Case, W. E. ... ..	" " " ... ..	29th December, 1901.
Alexander, J. ... ..	July 1st, 1901 ... ..	5th September, 1901.
Chapman, W., Sergeant Major ... ..	25th May, 1901 ... ..	16th December, 1901.
Cheeseman, H. ... ..	" " " ... ..	16th December, 1901.
Cooling, S. ... ..	" " " ... ..	16th December, 1901.
Foster, W. S. W. ... ..	" " " ... ..	16th December, 1901.
Gregory, W. ... ..	" " " ... ..	16th December, 1901.
Halcrow, C. ... ..	" " " ... ..	15th September, 1901.
Hamilton, J. ... ..	" " " ... ..	17th December, 1901.
Lundy, A. E. V. ... ..	" " " ... ..	29th December, 1901.
Luther, T. ... ..	" " " ... ..	16th December, 1901.
Magnall, J., Corporal ... ..	" " " ... ..	5th January, 1902.
Martin, A. D. ... ..	" " " ... ..	15th September, 1901.
Maxwell, R. ... ..	" " " ... ..	16th December, 1901.
Montgomery, J. ... ..	" " " ... ..	16th December, 1901.
Newcombe, F. W. ... ..	" " " ... ..	5th January, 1902.
O'Brien, P. J. ... ..	" " " ... ..	28th June, 1901.
Page, W. ... ..	" " " ... ..	16th December, 1901.
Pearce, W. A. ... ..	" " " ... ..	18th December, 1901.
Reed, F. ... ..	" " " ... ..	16th December, 1901.
Roberts, J. B. ... ..	" " " ... ..	5th January, 1902.
Rowe, H. ... ..	" " " ... ..	15th September, 1901.
Sherwood, G. ... ..	" " " ... ..	16th December, 1901.
Ward, W. ... ..	" " " ... ..	20th December, 1901.
Yendell, A. J. ... ..	" " " ... ..	16th December, 1901.
Sheppard, A. E. ... ..	" " " ... ..	29th December, 1901.
Bates, F., Corporal ... ..	1st June, 1901 ... ..	1st September, 1901.
Edgar, J. S., Sergeant ... ..	5th June, 1901 ... ..	30th October, 1901.
Wilson, W. S. ... ..	" " " ... ..	23rd September, 1901.
Ellis, S. O. ... ..	" " " ... ..	7th September, 1901.
MacGregor, Serg. (promoted Lieut. I.Y.)	" " " ... ..	4th November, 1901.
Scettrino, P., Sergeant (Chef) ... ..	25th May, 1901 ... ..	16th December, 1901.

NAME IN FULL.	ARRIVED AT ELANDSFONTEIN.	LEFT ELANDSFONTEIN.
Muir, A., Staff Sergeant (Conductor) ... ..	16th September, 1901 ... ..	3rd January, 1902.
Cowan, R., Corporal ... ..	12th November, 1901 ... ..	19th December, 1901.
Cogdell, C. H., Corporal ... ..	" " " ... ..	5th January, 1902.
Bonner, J. B., Corporal ... ..	" " " ... ..	5th January, 1902.
McDowell, J. J., Corporal ... ..	" " " ... ..	31st December, 1901.



**M 2.**

**TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITAL.**

**Of the said**

**M 3.**

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# IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

M 4.

## STAFF.

### IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITAL, ELANDSFONTEIN.

Principal Medical Officer	...	...	Surg.-Major C. R. KILKELLY, Grenadier Guards.
Senior Physician (doing duty)	...	...	Dr. G. E. RICHMOND.
Surgeon	...	...	Dr. R. C. MULLINS.
Surgeon and Registrar	...	...	Dr. H. D. DAVIS.
Quartermaster	...	...	Lieut. A. BRUCE, R.A.M.C.
Secretary	...	...	Mr. G. W. WILLIS.
Matron	...	...	Sister K. E. Nisbet, R.R.C.
Assistant Matron	...	...	Sister E. Leggatt.
Sisters	...	...	Sister M. Barry.
	...	...	Sister M. I. Ohatfield.
	...	...	Sister H. A. Cruickshank.
	...	...	Sister L. M. Hodgins.
	...	...	Sister E. Johnson.
	...	...	Sister M. D. Knapp.
	...	...	Sister M. S. Milne.
	...	...	Sister D. West.
Sergeant-Major and Chief Wardmaster	...	...	Sister L. Whiley.
	...	...	S. Sergeant Chapman.
Assist. Wardmasters	...	...	{ S. Sergeant Simons. Corporal Lonsdale.
Assist. to Bacterio- logist and Librarian	...	...	Sergeant Mann.
Compounders, in- cluding Surgical	...	...	{ S. Sergeant Clarkson. Corporal Dean, R.A.M.C.
Stores and Operat- ing Theatre	...	...	{ S. Sergeant Scettrino. S. Sergeant Murphy.
Chef	...	...	Private Yendell.
Cook to Patients	...	...	Private Luther.
Ditto (Assist.)	...	...	{ Sergeant Macgregor. Corpl. Coombes, R.A.M.C.
Ditto N.C.O.'s & Men	...	...	Private Roberts. (Also Special Orderly.)
Stewards	...	...	Private Roberts. (Also Special Orderly.)
Ditto (Assist.)	...	...	Private Roberts. (Also Special Orderly.)
Linen and Hardware	...	...	S. Sergeant Wells.
Storekeeper	...	...	Private Bridges. (Also Special Orderly.)
Ditto (Assist.)	...	...	Corporal O'Meara.
Pack Storekeeper	...	...	Private Tyrrell. (Also Special Orderly.)
Ditto (Assist.)	...	...	Private Tyrrell. (Also Special Orderly.)
Sen. Clerk, statistics	...	...	S. Sergt. Morton, R.A.M.C.
Assist. Clerk	...	...	Lance-Corporal Magnall.
Assist. Clerk	...	...	Private McDowell.
Assist. Clerk	...	...	(Quartermaster) ... Private Bonner.
Assist. Clerk	...	...	(Secretary) ... Corporal Cowan.
Assist. Clerk ditto	...	...	Private Cogdale.
Post Office	...	...	Corporal Huband.
Telephone	...	...	Private White.
Messenger	...	...	Private Black.
Dining and Reading Room (Patients)	...	...	Private Forwell.
Carpenter	...	...	Private Newcombe.
Painter	...	...	Private Bartley. (And Special Orderly.)
Engine and Dynamo	...	...	Lance-Corporal Rostrup.
Filters	...	...	Private Shaw. (Also Special Orderly.)
Orderlies' Mess and Lamps	...	...	Private Read.
Mess Man	...	...	Lance-Corpl. Montgomery.
Servant to Com- mandant and Quartermaster	...	...	Private Barnes.
Servant to Dr. Rich- mond & Dr. Mullins	...	...	Private Oxenham.
Servant to Dr. Davies and Mr. Willis	...	...	Private Mitchell.
Conductor i/c	...	...	S. Sergeant Muir.
(a) Sanitary and Foul Linen	...	...	Private Butler.
(b) Transport	...	...	{ Sergeant Pottinger. Private Gregory.
(c) Natives	...	...	{ Men, 25. Women, 2.

## APPENDICES.

DETAIL OF DUTIES IN WARDS.			
DUTIES.		NAMES.	
A 1, 2, 3, 4	...	...	Eagle.
B 1, 2, 3	...	...	Spilsbury, Lundy.
C 4, 5, 6	...	...	Hamilton, Cheesman.
D 7, 8, 9	...	...	Barham, Moore.
10, 11, 12	...	...	Maxwell, Ward.
13, 14, 15	...	...	Case, Cooling.
16, 17, 18	...	...	Sheppard.
OFFICERS.			
E	...	...	Bedford.
F	...	...	Page.
G	...	...	Foster.
NIGHT DUTY.			
B, C, 1, 2, 3, 4	...	...	Allchin.
D, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	...	...	Morris.
10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15	...	...	Sherwood.
16, 17, 18, F, G	...	...	Wilkins.
E Special	...	...	Pearce.
SUPERNUMERARIES.			
Barnett, Gravett.			

DISTRIBUTION OF NATIVE LABOUR.				No.
Latrines, Foul Linen, and Enteric	...	...	...	2
Bath House, Drains, and Electric Light Engine	...	...	...	1
Patients' Cookhouse	...	...	...	2
Officers' Kitchen	...	...	...	2
Staff Kitchen...	...	...	...	1
Patients' Dining Room and Pantry	...	...	...	1
Officers'	"	"	"	1
Sergeants' Mess	...	...	...	1
Steward's Stores	...	...	...	1
Surgery, Operating Theatre, and X-Rays Room	...	...	...	1
A, B, C, D Lines	...	...	...	2
E, F, G	...	...	...	2
Transport Lines	...	...	...	2
Native Groom	...	...	...	1
Night Boys	...	...	...	2
Orderlies' Tents	...	...	...	1
Native Cooks	...	...	...	2
Women Servants	...	...	...	2
Total...				27

# IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

## APPENDIX N (SURGEON-MAJOR KILKELLY'S REPORT.

### MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS, SPECIMEN RETURNS, &c.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| N 1.—REGULATIONS FOR 'ORDERLY MEDICAL OFFICER.' | N 9.—STATEMENT OF OCCUPIED AND VACANT BEDS IN THE DIFFERENT SECTIONS (DAILY).  |
| N 2.—STANDING ORDERS FOR WARDMASTERS.           | N 10.—BED RETURN.  |
| N 3.—RULES FOR DISINFECTING INFECTED LINEN.     | N 11.—REPORT BY THE BOARD OF MEDICAL OFFICERS ON DISEASES ARISING AMONGST THE I. Y. H. STAFF, WITH NOMINAL ROLL GIVING PARTICULARS OF THE CASES. |
| N 4.— „ „ DISINFECTION IN ENTERIC CASES.        | N 12.—CONVALESCENT CAMP REPORT AND PLANS.  |
| N 5.—ORDERS IN CASE OF FIRE.                    |  |
| N 6.— „ „ „ „ „                                 |  |
| N 7.— „ RE TRANSPORT ANIMALS.                   |  |
| N 8.—MORNING STATEMENT OF BEDS (DAILY).         |  |

N 1.

### REGULATIONS FOR ORDERLY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The Orderly Medical Officer for the day will :—

- A. Attend at the Surgery daily at 9 a.m. to see any sick reporting themselves.
- B. Inspect dinners at the kitchens at noon daily.
- C. Visit sections and Orderlies' camp during dinner hour to investigate and settle any complaints reported to him by Wardmasters or Sisters, which may be made by patients or Orderlies.
- D. Remain in camp during tour of duty, and attend to all emergencies, officers and men reporting sick and sick convoys.
- E. Inspect men discharged from hospital at 2 p.m. daily.
- F. Inspect rations before issue at 8 a.m. daily.
- G. The Orderly Medical Officer will come on duty at 8 a.m. daily.
- H. The Orderly Medical Officer will allot patients newly arriving to their wards, where possible, and not to sections only. He will also prescribe diets and the necessary extras, according to diet regulations.
- I. Pay surprise visits during the night to various sections, to see if all is correct.

(Signed) C. R. KILKELLY,

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITAL,  
PRETORIA, April 5th, 1901.

*Surg.-Lieut-Col. Grenadier Guards, P.M.O. I.Y.H.*

N 2.

### STANDING ORDERS FOR WARDMASTERS.

1. Every Wardmaster will take the greatest precaution that the whole of their Orderlies employed under them empty all slops into the slop-buckets marked for that purpose; also that the dry refuse be placed in the tins marked for that purpose. The greatest care must be taken that the slops and dry refuse are not mixed. The buckets and tins are to be kept thoroughly clean.
2. The greatest precautions must be taken that all urine and stools from the enteric and medical divisions be taken into the sheds built for this purpose. This order must be specially attended to.
3. The whole of the tent-ropes and tent-pegs must be constantly attended to, and if new ropes or pegs be required to at once acquaint the Quartermaster, who will issue the necessary quantity required.
4. The boxes outside the various Wards, which are used for bed-pans, &c., must be kept perfectly clean and tidy.

## APPENDICES.

5. It having been brought to the notice of the Commandant that the Ward Orderlies are in the habit of taking food in the Wards, this practice must at once cease. Any one infringing this order will be severely dealt with. Wardmasters to specially note this order, and keep a very diligent watch on their orderlies.

6. All Wardmasters must be at the Steward's stores every morning, and will be held responsible that the proper amount of stimulants, &c., is drawn and handed over to the nursing Sisters in charge of their Wards, and will also see that the diets are correct, and report to the Orderly Medical Officer if there are any complaints, or not.

7. To go round every Ward in their division, and submit a corrected return to the P.M.O.'s office by 7 a.m. every morning. Each Wardmaster must himself check the number of beds, and not depute the duty to others.

8. The Wardmasters of the Enteric and Medical Divisions will arrange between themselves for one Wardmaster of each division to be always on duty. He must see that the boilers are kept going, and plenty of hot water provided. The filterman in each division to be held responsible that good fires are kept under the stoves for heating the water.

9. The lime for the use of whitewashing the stones round the divisions is not to be taken from the Quartermasters' stores in sacks, but sent for in buckets as it is required.

(By order) C. R. KILKELLY,  
Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Grenadier Guards, P.M.O. and  
Commandant I. Y. Hospital, Pretoria.

N 3.

### SUMMARY OF RULES

*For Disinfection and Disposal of Infected Linen, Dejecta, and Urine of Infectious or Contagious Cases; also Refuse, Slops, and Bath Water in Yeomanry Hospitals.*

1. All soiled linen should be at once placed in a 1 per cent. solution of Izal, which is kept in a special bath outside the tent, and afterwards taken to the room provided for its reception, and at once placed in a bath containing 1 per cent. solution of Izal. If Izal is not procurable, a solution of perchloride of mercury, 1 in 1000, should be used as a substitute. At stated hours, as may be conveniently arranged, the linen and the solution in which it is soaked should be transferred to the boiler, where it should remain at boiling point for at least one hour. It should then be carefully removed with a stick or other improvised instrument, allowed to cool, then wrung out, and exposed to the sun and thoroughly dried. It can then with safety be sent to the laundry.

2. Bed-pans, with dejecta, &c., all slops and urinals, with their contents, from the Wards for infectious and contagious cases, should be sent direct to the rooms set apart for their reception, and handed to the native in charge, who will at once empty and wash the contents out into a 1 per cent. solution of Izal. This native will always have in readiness clean bed-pans, chamber-pots, and urinals to hand out in exchange for those given in. The native will arrange, as a bucket becomes full of the contents of these pans, &c., to carefully empty same into the enteric boilers, where it should be boiled for at least one hour. All slops from this house must be carefully collected and boiled, and after boiling the required period they will be placed in the tank-cart provided for their removal by the Conservancy Contractor. The contents of all bed-pans and urinals will be treated in a similar manner. The bed-pans and urinals will also be boiled before being allowed to be sent back to the wards.

3. To carry out the above process two wooden baths and eight buckets (Dry-earth Latrine) will be kept available in the rooms of the foul-linen store, one bath and four buckets in each room, which can be increased as occasion requires.

4. All slops should be taken in the tanks provided for their reception to the boilers, and boiled for at least half an hour before being placed in the conservancy carts for removal.

5. All refuse, dry and moist, should be removed to the pit provided for its reception, and steps taken to burn as much of it as possible. This can best be done by selecting all straw, paper, sweepings, &c., and placing them in a heap surrounded by tins, and moist refuse such as potato peelings, cabbage leaves,

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

&c., and setting fire to the heap, which should be allowed to smoulder out before it is placed in the conservancy cart for removal.

6. The water from bath-house and kitchens should be run into the filter pits specially provided. If the affluent is not pure after passing through one pair it can be further filtered through a second or third series. After which it can be allowed to flow over the veldt.

7. The excreta, &c. from the buckets in the latrines provided for *infectious cases*, should be treated in accordance with the instructions, para. 2, before removal by the Conservancy Contractor.



BOILERS FOR INFECTIOUS LINEN, ETC.

8. Special attention is also directed to the instructions given in the following paragraphs in Regulations for Army Medical Service in dealing with infectious diseases : paras. 571 to 590, also Appendix No. 3.

PRETORIA, April, 1901.

(Signed) C. R. KILKELLY,  
*Surg.-Lieut.-Col., Grenadier Guards, P.M.O. and  
Commandant I.Y. Hospital, Pretoria.*

N 4.

### RULES FOR DISINFECTION IN NURSING ENTERIC FEVER CASES.

1. Patients' own clothing to be burnt or disinfected by steam (Thresher) in accordance with local orders.

2. A waterproof-sheet is to be placed over the mattress, and, if possible, a second one under the draw sheet.

3. No utensils to be used for enteric fever cases except those specially appointed for this purpose.

4. All feeding utensils to be washed in scalding water.

5. Soiled bed-clothes, linen, &c., to be at once put in a bath of disinfecting fluids (one such being provided for each ward) and removed frequently to disinfection house.

6. Bed-pans and urinals to contain about 2 ozs. of 'bed-pan disinfectants,' and immediately after use to be removed to bed-pan house and exchanged for another bed-pan used for enteric cases. Vomited and other expectorated matters to be treated in the same way.

7. Enema syringes to be cleansed with 'bed-pan disinfectants,' the rectal tubes to be kept soaking in the jar of disinfecting fluid.

## APPENDICES.

8. After attending a patient the hands are to be thoroughly washed with soap, and the nails scrubbed, and the hands then dipped in disinfector.

9. To enable above rules to be carried out special tents with their equipments complete are allocated to enteric cases, and are marked by the numbers of their wards. If, owing to increase or decrease of enteric cases wards are re-allocated, then they must first be thoroughly disinfected throughout.

10. All linen, and liquids used for soaking such, also all evacuations, including urine, are boiled in specially built boilers.

11. Dispensers are instructed to dispense:—

(a)	'Linen disinfector'	carbolic acid	...	...	...	...	...	1-40	ozs.
(b)	'Skin	"	"	"	"	"	"	1-40	"
(c)	'Bed-pan	"	Izal	"	"	"	"	}	5 % solution.
(c)	'Soil	"	"	"	"	"	"		

(Signed) C. R. KILKELLY,  
*Surg.-Lieut.-Col., Grenadier Guards, P.M.O. and Commandant.*

N 5.

## FIRE.

*The following Rules are to be observed in case of a Fire occurring in Hospital:—*

1. In case of fire, the Wardmaster on duty and the Bugler will at once be informed. The Bugler will sound the fire alarm immediately, and call the Orderly Medical Officer, the Commandant, Quartermaster, and House Wardmaster.

2. The Wardmaster on duty will call the Sergeant-Major, and will at once see that all Wardmasters and Orderlies proceed immediately to their respective divisions and wards, where they will remain for further orders.

3. Medical Officers will join their divisions direct and without delay.

4. The fire party as under will fall in under the Quartermaster and House Wardmaster. They will at once obtain the fire buckets and engines from the verandah in front of the house, and proceed to the scene of the fire and take steps to extinguish it.

5. N.C.O.'s in charge of stores will go direct to their several charges, and remain there until the Bugler sounds the retire.

6. The empty buckets in wards, cookhouses, &c., will be left filled with clean water every night, so as to be at once available, and the N.C.O.'s doing duty in the several places mentioned will be held strictly responsible that this is done.

7. The Wardmaster on duty will satisfy himself by personal inspection each night that this order is carried out, and report to the Quartermaster every case in which it has not been done.

8. As soon as the fire has been located, medical officers, in charge of sections that are safe, will at once send all their spare Orderlies with filled buckets of water from the wards to the fire. No time should be lost in doing this.

9. The Wardmaster on duty in the house is responsible that the fire buckets are always full and that they are changed at least once a week, and that the fire engines are always in working order.

10. A water-cart will in future be kept filled, and will be available in case of fire. The Conductor will bring it to the required position by natives. He will be held responsible that the cart is kept full of water.

11. The Conductor will parade all his natives outside the house immediately the fire alarm is sounded.

(Signed) C. R. KILKELLY,  
*Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Grenadier Guards, P.M.O. and Commandant.*

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

N 6.

### TO LESSEN THE DANGERS FROM FIRE. ORDERS.

1. Lights out at 9.30 p.m.
2. No tent is to be left whilst there is a naked light in it.
3. No paraffin oil or methylated spirits is to be used for lighting or cooking purposes in any ward, except in operation theatre and sisters' tents.
4. The Sergeant-Major, after 'lights out,' will make a personal inspection of every tent to see these rules carried out.
5. When candles are lighted in tents, which should be very exceptional, they should always be kept in the centre of the tent in a proper candlestick.

Medical officers are requested to personally assist in carrying out these rules, and give suitable advice and orders to Orderlies and patients.

(Signed) C. R. KILKELLY,  
*Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Grenadier Guards, P.M.O. and Commandant.*

N 7.

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR GUIDANCE AS TO THE CARE OF TRANSPORT ANIMALS ATTACHED TO THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITAL.

1. No horses or mules beyond the establishment are to be admitted to lines without authority.
2. No officers' horse is to be detained in the lines on the departure of the officer without authority. All officers on admission to hospital are recommended to arrange for their horses to be kept at the horse lines of their unit.
3. Owing to the prevalence of horse-sickness, and the limited transport available for obtaining forage, it is not desirable or feasible to have strange animals quartered amongst the hospital transport.
4. *Riding on Wagons.* No soldier is to ride on a wagon unless in possession of a pass signed by an officer.

The Military Police have orders to stop and take the name of any soldier infringing this order.

Under no circumstances will a pass be granted to ride on a laden wagon. Any infringement of this order will be severely dealt with.

5. Ambulances, trollies, and wagons are to proceed at a walk, unless special permission has been received in writing to do otherwise.

*Reckless Driving.* (Extract from District Orders dated January 24th.) Army Order No. 2 of the 15th October, 1900, is republished, viz. :—

#### RECKLESS DRIVING, &c.

Much unnecessary wear and tear on animals is at present caused, especially in stations, by reckless driving and aimless galloping in spite of constant orders on the subject. The Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, looks to all officers personally to check these irregularities whenever they come under their notice.

With reference to the foregoing Army Order, wagons, whether empty or full, are to proceed at a walk through the streets. Soldiers when mounted are also to walk their horses through the streets, except in the case of mounted Orderlies, who have orders to proceed at a quicker rate of speed.

The Military Police have orders to stop and take the name of any soldier infringing these orders.

6. The conductors will be most careful to carry out the regulations in his possession regarding horse-sickness.

(Signed) C. R. KILKELLY,  
*Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Grenadier Guards, P.M.O. and  
Commandant I.Y. Hospital, Pretoria.*

28th January, 1901.



## APPENDICES.

N 8. (Specimen.)

### MORNING STATE (BEDS).

RANKS.	BEDS.	NO. OF PATIENTS.	VACANCIES.	REMARKS.
Officers ... ..	83	23	60	Lieut. F., dangerously ill; enteric. Capt. G., seriously ill; g. s. w. leg, c.c. fracture.
N.C.O.'s and Men ..	475	386	89	Lieut. T., seriously ill; enteric. 1 man dangerously ill; enteric. 1 man dangerously ill; pneumonia.
Natives ... ..	6	2	4	8 men seriously ill; enteric. 2 men seriously ill; g. s. wounds. 1 man seriously ill; pneumonia.
Total ... ..	564	411	153	

*P. M. O. Imperial Yeomanry Hospital.*

*Pretoria, 31st July, 1901.*

*To P. M. O., South African Forces.*

NOTE.—This return to be rendered to P. M. O., Pretoria, by 9 a.m. each day.

N 9.

### RETURN OF VACANT BEDS (DAILY).

	OFFICERS.	N.C.O.'s AND MEN.	NATIVES.
Enteric ... ..	19	27	—
Medical ... ..	18	26	—
Surgical ... ..	—	2	—
Convalescent ... ..	11	—	—
Sanatorium... ..	—	3	—
Chesham Home ... ..	2	—	—
General ... ..	—	31	4
Totals ... ..	50	89	4

# IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

N 10.

(Specimen.)

## BED RETURN.

Pretoria, 1901.

OFFICERS.				N.C.O.'S AND MEN.							
ENTERIC.				MEDICAL.				SURGICAL.			
Ward.	Beds.	Occupied.	Vacant.	Ward.	Beds.	Occupied.	Vacant.	Ward.	Beds.	Occupied.	Vacant.
55	4	—	—	1B	10	—	—	1A	7	—	—
50	4	—	—	33	18	—	—	21	18	—	—
59	4	—	—	34	18	—	—	22	18	—	—
60	4	—	—	35	18	—	—	23	18	—	—
63	4	—	—	36	18	—	—	24	18	—	—
64	4	—	—	37	18	—	—				
Total ...	24	—	—	38	18	—	—	Total ...	79		
MEDICAL.				39	18	—	—	GENERAL SECTION.			
5	2	—	—	40	18	—	—	81	8	—	—
6	2	—	—	41	18	—	—	82	8	—	—
7	7	—	—	42	18	—	—	83	8	—	—
10	6	—	—	43	6	—	—	84	8	—	—
11	1	—	—	44	6	—	—	85	8	—	—
12	3	—	—	47	6	—	—	86	8	—	—
14	8	—	—	48	6	—	—	87	2	—	—
Total ...	29	—	—	51	6	—	—	88	2	—	—
CONVALESCENT.				52	6	—	—	89	2	—	—
101	3	—	—	Total ... 226				90	12	—	—
102	3	—	—	ENTERIC.				91	12	—	—
103	3	—	—	45	6	—	—	92	12	—	—
104	3	—	—	46	6	—	—	Total ...	90	—	—
Total ...	12	—	—	49	6	—	—	NATIVES.			
CHESHAM HOME.				50	6	—	—	—	6	—	—
—	8	—	—	50	6	—	—	SUMMARY.			
SANATORIUM.				53	6	—	—	C. Home ...	8	—	—
111	4	—	—	54	6	—	—	Officer ...	65	—	—
112	4	—	—	57	6	—	—	Men ...	467	—	—
Total ...	8	—	—	58	6	—	—	Natives ...	6	—	—
				61	6	—	—	Sanatorium	8	—	—
				62	6	—	—	Total ...	554	—	—
				65	6	—	—				
				66	6	—	—				
				Total ... 72							

## APPENDICES.

N 11.

### PROCEEDINGS OF BOARD.

THE Board appointed to *investigate cases of disease arising amongst the Hospital Staff* beg leave to report as follows;—

#### 1. ENTERIC (*vide Table A, page 190*).

Fifteen cases of Enteric have occurred amongst the orderlies up to the present date: of these three cases occurred amongst regimental orderlies, and twelve amongst those of the I. Y. H. Staff.

Four of the patients immediately previous to their illness were actually employed in the enteric tents; four in the discharge of their duties might be brought into contact with cases of enteric fever or with linen which had been soiled by enteric patients, viz., two orderlies in wards other than enteric—one in the foul-linen store, to which place the linen of a patient coming into the hospital would be conveyed before it was washed. In the remaining seven cases no source of infection can be traced in the discharge of their duties, except, perhaps, in the case of Corporal Colbourne, assistant night ward-master, whose duties might bring him into the enteric tents.

The whole of these cases have occurred in the present year; there was no case previous to January 1st. The incidence was as follows:—

January ...	5 cases.	March... ..	1 case.	May ... ..	4 cases.
February ...	3 cases.	April ... ..	2 cases.		

#### 2. DYSENTERY (*vide Table B, page 191*).

Sixteen cases occurred: eight amongst the regimental orderlies, eight amongst the orderlies of the I. Y. H. Staff. Five cases occurred in orderlies who were engaged in the medical section, and in the discharge of their duties have to attend on dysenterics—one amongst the orderlies in charge of the disinfecter—the remainder (ten cases) in men who would not be brought into contact with dysentery patients. Of the eight regimental orderlies, one, at any rate, was admitted into hospital originally for dysentery. The incidence of these cases was as follows:—

August ...	1 case.	November... ..	—	March... ..	—
September... ..	1 case.	December ...	2 cases.	April ... ..	2 cases.
October ...	3 cases.	January ...	2 cases.	May ... ..	1 case.
		February ...	4 cases.		

In addition, the Board have considered four cases of disease due to septic infection: one occurring in a regimental orderly, three amongst members of the I. Y. H. Staff (*vide Table C, page 191*):—

1. Pyæmia ... ..	1 case, fatal.	3. Erysipelas ... ..	1 case.
2. Septicæmia ... ..	1 case, fatal.	4. Cellulitis (slight) ... ..	1 case.

In the case of pyæmia (Private Bowler) no point of infection was discovered. In the case of septicæmia, the source of infection was a suppurative corn. The case of cellulitis occurred in the mortuary attendant. All the patients, excepting case No. 4, were engaged in duties in the medical tents.

There are thus seven cases of enteric fever, nine cases of dysentery, and three cases of septic trouble which could not be attributed to direct infection.

The Board also inspected the sleeping quarters in which each of these cases has arisen—the locality incidence of each of these cases is shown in the subjoined table. (*Table D, page 191*.)

The Board would draw attention to the following points:—

1. In marquee No. 4 four cases of enteric have arisen.
2. In the group of tents situated at the back of the canteen, two cases of enteric and three cases of dysentery have arisen.
3. In the bell tent by the old pond, two cases of septic trouble have arisen.
4. In marquee No. 3 one case of septic trouble and two cases of enteric fever have arisen.
5. In the sick officers' servants' tents by the carpenters' shop, two cases of enteric have arisen.

Of the cases arising in marquee No. 4, two of the patients had been exposed to direct infection in the nature of their duties—two had not been so exposed.

In the tents behind the Ordnance Store, none of the patients would be exposed to infection in the course of their duties.

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

In the bell tents by the old pond, both of the patients had been at work in the medical wards. In marquee No. 3 one of the two orderlies who contracted enteric was at work in the enteric wards, the other was the librarian; whilst the septic case was at this time engaged in the mortuary.

Both of the patients taken from the servants' marquee may have been exposed to direct infection.

From these facts the Board draws the following conclusions:—

1. There was probably something in the sanitary conditions of the group of tents situated behind the Ordnance Store which gave rise to disease. These tents had been removed some time before the Board was constituted, a course of action of which the Board highly approves.

2. The occurrence of two cases of septic trouble in the tents by the old pond might suggest some insanitary condition, but both patients had been at work in medical wards, and the tents have long since been removed.

3. The Board have inspected the orderlies' tents, and consider that the sanitary arrangements are good, but desire to make the following suggestions:—

a. That in the washhouse in which structural alterations are being made, considerably more basins and of a larger size should be provided.

b. That the rule prohibiting the use for slops of the surface drain, which runs past the officers' servants' tents be strictly enforced.

c. That a special mess tent be provided for the orderlies.

d. That urine buckets be provided outside each marquee for night use.

e. That better arrangements for washing utensils, for storage of provisions, and for removal of refuse be made in the regimental orderlies' cookhouse,

f. The Board further recommend that the rule with regard to the disinfection of the ward orderlies' hands be strictly enforced.

With regard to the health of the Medical Staff and Nursing Sisters (*Table E, page 192*), the Board have ascertained that one case of enteric and one case of dysentery have arisen amongst the former, and six cases of enteric amongst the latter. All these patients have been liable to direct infection in the discharge of their duties.

The Board have examined the sanitary arrangements of the Quarters of the Medical Officers and Sisters, and find them satisfactory; they would, however, suggest that the drain from the night Sisters' house should be made to discharge at the point where the surface drain joins the main drain instead of at its present position.

*May 22nd, 1901.*

(Signed) J. WASHBOURN, *President.*  
HERBERT WILLIAMSON.  
CECIL S. FROST.

### 2. THE QUARTERMASTER.

Please have the recommendations *a* to *f* carried out as early as possible.

*Pretoria, May 22nd, 1901.*

C. R. KILKELLY,  
*Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Grenadier Guards.*

### 3. COMMANDANT.

Sir,—I have complied with your instructions, and have noted opposite each recommendation the steps taken. The dining-tent is on the way from Cape Town, and as soon as it is received No. 3 will be at once carried out.

*Pretoria, June 9th, 1901.*

A. BRUCE,  
*Lieut. and Quartermaster, R.A.M.C.*

#### ENTERIC. (*Table A.*)

JAN.	Pte. Kearman, Orderly	...	Enteric section	...	...	No. 7 marquee	...	...	Jan. 1st.
	Pte. Cook, W. G.	...	Dispensary	...	...	No. 4 marquee	...	...	Jan. 6th.
	Pte. Doran, E., Orderly	...	Enteric section	...	...	No. 1 marquee	...	...	Jan. 9th.
	Cpl. Huband, E.	...	Foul linen store	...	...	No. 4 marquee	...	...	Jan. 14th.
	Pte. Manning, W.	...	Enteric section	...	...	No. 3 marquee	...	...	Jan. 14th.
FEB.	Pte. Middleton	...	Enteric section	...	...	No. 4 marquee	...	...	Feb. 6th.
	Pte. Lambell	...	Canteen	...	...	Tent back of canteen	...	...	Feb. 14th.

## APPENDICES.

FEB.	Pte. Ryder	...	...	Staff cookhouse	...	Tent in front	...	Feb. 23rd.
MARCH.	Sgt. Bird, J.	...	...	Ordnance store	...	Tent alongside	...	March 11th.
APRIL.	Pte. Taylor, J.A.	...	...	Librarian	...	No. 3 marquee	...	April 25th.
	Cpl. Pigeon, J.	...	...	Operating theatre	...	No. 4 marquee	...	April 28th.
MAY.	Cpl. Banks, F.H.	...	...	Quartermaster's office	...	Bell tent, No. 5 Sgts.' mess	...	May 3rd.
	Cpl. Colbourne	...	...	Ord. Wardmaster, night...	...	Night, Ord. tent	...	May 8th.
	Pte. Sewell, W.	...	...	Ward Orderly, house	...	Servants' marquee	...	May 9th.
						(carpenters' shops.)		
	Pte. Moore	...	...	Pack store	...	Ditto	...	May 14th.

### DYSENTERY. (Table B.)

AUG.	Pte. Smith, C. E.	...	...	Disinfector	...	No. 4 marquee	...	Aug. 21st.
SEPT.	Pte. Goodrich, W.	...	...	?	...	?	...	Sept. 11th.
OCT.	Pte. Shrimpton	...	...	Filter, house section, present site of marquee.	...	Bell tent	...	Oct. 2nd.
	Cpl. Stevens, J.	...	...	Wardmaster, med. section	...	Ditto	...	Oct. 10th.
	Pte. Buhl	...	...	Ward Orderly, med. sec.	...	Ditto	...	Oct. 27th.
DEC.	Pte. Arnold	...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec. 20th.
	Cpl. Pye	...	...	Ordnance store	...	Tent by store	...	Dec. 25th.
JAN.	Pte. Smith, A. J.	...	...	Ordnance store	...	Tent by store	...	Jan. 24th.
	Pte. McGill	...	...	Medical Orderly	...	Tent by dairy	...	Jan. 16th.
FEB.	Tpr. Healey	...	...	Steward's stores	...	Marquee by staff cookhouse	...	Feb. 2nd.
	Pte. MacGarvey	...	...	Quartermaster's stores	...	Ditto	...	Feb. 7th.
	Pte. Kelly	...	...	?	...	?	...	Feb. 13th.
	Cpl. Jeaves	...	...	Wardmaster, 36, 37, 41, 42	...	?	...	Feb. 19th.
APRIL.	Pte. Morris	...	...	?	...	?	...	April 9th.
	Sgt. Anderson	...	...	Transport	...	Sergeants' bell tent	...	April 16th.
MAY.	Pte. Dalston	...	...	Med. officer's servant	...	Bell tent back of officers' quarters.	...	May 6th.

### SEPTIC TROUBLE. (Table C.)

AUG.	Pte. Bowler, J.	...	House Orderly	...	Tent back of old pond	...	Pyæmia	...	Aug. 23rd.
JAN.	Pte. Lockhart	...	Ord. ent. sec. & mort. att.	...	No. 3. marquee	...	Cellulitis	...	Jan. 20th.
FEB.	Pte. Clark, S.	...	Night duty house	...	Tent by old pond	...	Erysipelas	...	Feb. 4th.
APR.	Sgt. Gordon	...	Wardmaster, enteric..	...	Bell tent, Sgts.' mess	...	Septicæmia	...	Apr. 2nd.

### LOCALITY. INCIDENCE. (Table D.)

Marquee No. 1	...	...	Jan. 19th.	Servants' marquee	...	May 9th.
" 3	...	...	Jan. 14th.	Carpenters' shop	...	May 14th.
" 3	...	...	April 25th.	Tent back of canteen	...	Feb. 14th.
" 4	...	...	Jan. 6th.	Tent back of staff cookhouse	...	Feb. 23rd.
" 4	...	...	Jan. 14th.	Tent alongside ordnance store	...	March 11th.
" 4	...	...	Feb. 6th.	Bell tent No. 5, Sgts'. mess	...	May 3rd.
" 4	...	...	April 28th.	Night Orderlies' tent	...	May 8th.
" 7	...	...	Jan. 1st.			

### DYSENTERY.

Marquee No. 4	...	...	Aug. 21st.	Tent by ordnance store	...	Jan. 14th.
Bell tents, present site of marquees	...	...	Oct. 2nd.	Tents behind store	...	Feb. 2nd.
" "	...	...	Oct. 10th.	Sergeants' bell tent	...	April 16th.
" "	...	...	Oct. 27th.	Marquee by staff cookhouse	...	Feb. 7th.
" "	...	...	Nov. 20th.	Tent by dairy	...	Jan. 16th.
Tent by ordnance store	...	...	Dec. 25th.	Bell tent back of officers' quarters..	...	May 5th.

# IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITALS.

## SEPTIC TROUBLE.

Bell tent by old pond...	...	...	Aug. 23rd.		Marquee	...	...	...	...	Jan. 20th.
"	"	...	Feb. 4th.		Bell by Sergeants' Mess	...	...	...	...	April 2nd.

## SISTERS I. Y. H. STAFF WHO HAVE HAD ENTERIC. (*Table E.*)

S. Templeton	...	...	...	Wednesday, October 10th	...	...	Transferred to S.S.H., Oct. 13th.
S. Siddons	...	...	...	December	...	...	
S. Whiley	...	...	...	January	...	...	Left (on leave) March 15th.
S. Rogers	...	...	...	January	...	...	" " 22nd.
S. Timbrell	...	...	...	November	...	...	

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## REPORT ON IMPERIAL YEOMANRY CONVALESCENT CAMP, ELANDSFONTEIN.

The Imperial Yeomanry Convalescent Camp was suggested by Lieut.-Col. Kilkelly, and initiated and designed by Major F. H. Fernie, O.C., I.Y., Base Depôt, Elandsfontein, and was opened on the 8th of August, 1901.

The Camp was originally intended to accommodate 128 men and staff. This accommodation was found insufficient, and more tents were erected.

The highest number in the camp at one time has been 176. Since the 8th August up to the present time, December 14th, 783 have entered the camp.

During this time 255 have returned to duty; 55 have been sent to hospital; 423 have been invalided home. There remaining in camp 50 men.

Taking into consideration the number invalided, it will be seen that this camp, besides being used for the purpose originally intended as a convalescent station, has been used as a depôt to send men, unfit for active service, from the different squadrons for the purpose of these men being invalided home.

The Staff consists of ;—

Sergeant Jones	...	...	...	Sergeant in Charge.
Corporal Wordingham	...	...	...	Orderly Corporal.
" Murrison	...	...	...	In charge of Detention Tent and Office.
Trooper Bennett	...	...	...	Clerk.
" Baldock	...	...	...	Dispenser.
" Blackhurst	...	...	...	Storekeeper.
" Walker	...	...	...	Cook.

Trooper Walker, the cook, was trained at the I.Y. Hospital, Pretoria.

Breakfast is served at 7 a.m.	Tea is served at 4.30 p.m.
Dinner " 12.30 p.m.	Supper " 7 p.m.

A portion of the food for the supper is obtained from the fund of the I.Y. Depôt Canteen by an arrangement made by the O.C. I.Y. Depôt.

Lights out at 8.15 p.m.

All food is taken in the dining tents.

Copy of diet scale attached.

It having been found difficult to lead water to the camp by pipes, all water is supplied to the camp by water-cart.

Each bell-tent accommodates four men. Each man has a trestle bed and four blankets. All men on entry into camp are examined by the Medical Officer, and marked according to their condition ;— 'Duty,' 'Light duty,' or 'Excused duty.' The 'Duty men' are employed on ordinary garrison duty in the I.Y. Base Depôt Camp. The 'Light duty' men do any light fatigues in the convalescent camp only.

Any man arriving in the camp convalescent from Enteric Fever, or other infectious disease, is placed in an isolation tent, and not allowed to mix with the others until seen by the M.O., and his clothes, blankets, &c., have been disinfected.

## APPENDICES.

There is a parade of sick daily at 7.30 a.m., when any man whom the M.O. considers is advisable is placed in the 'Detention tent,' and if necessary later sent to hospital.

There is also a daily parade of all men at 10.30 a.m.

Agreeable to the request of the Superintendent of the Soldiers' Home, the men are allowed to remain out until 8 p.m. to visit the Soldiers' Home.

From 2 p.m. until 3 p.m. the men have no duties unless required for occasional pickets or guards, and can leave the Convalescent Camp. (*Plan of Camp enclosed.*)

*Elandsfontein, December 14th, 1901.*

J. M. LEA, MAJOR, S.M.O., I.Y. Depot.

### LINES OF COMMUNICATION ORDER, 8TH SEPTEMBER, 1901.

*Rations.*—On the recommendation of the Principal Medical Officer at Headquarters the following diet scale is sanctioned for convalescent soldiers in any convalescent depôts, which may be established at or near Coast Forts, viz. :—

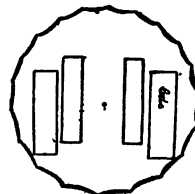
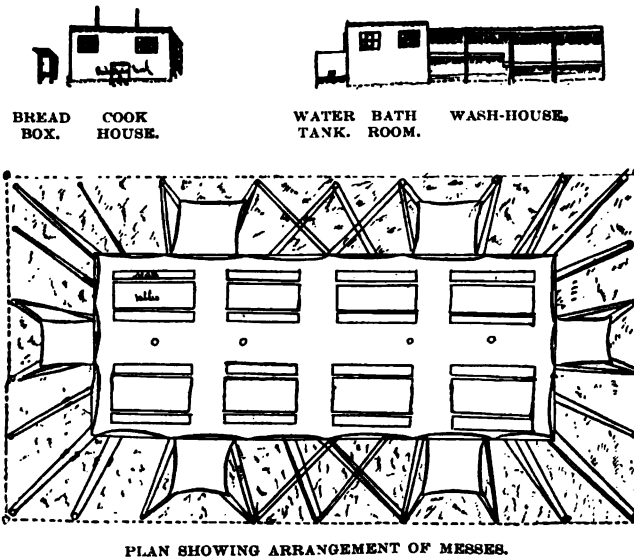
An ordinary soldier's ration of bread, meat (1 lb.), groceries, vegetables, and jam; also 2 ounces of bacon and  $\frac{1}{10}$ th tin of preserved milk daily,  $\frac{1}{4}$ th lb. of onions, and  $\frac{1}{4}$ th lb. rice two days a week each, but not on the same days.

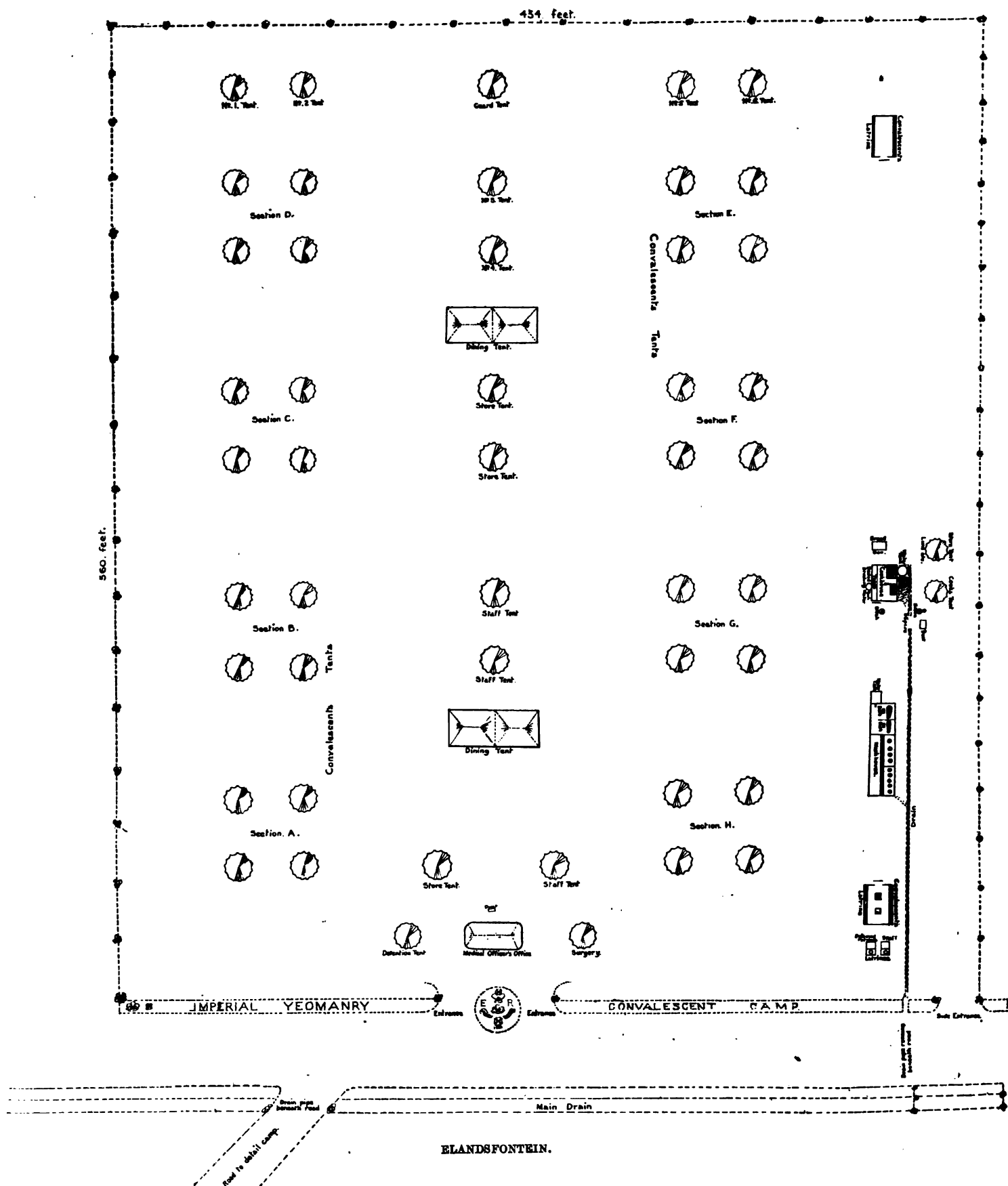
When the unconsumed portion of the bread ration cannot be utilised for making puddings, &c., the ration will be reduced to 1 lb.

[True Copy.]

J. IRWIN, MAJOR, R.A.M.C.

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY CONVALESCENT CAMP, ELANDSFONTEIN.







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